

ARMY



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ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The uniform of the artillery consists of a black helmet with gold ornaments, with chin strap lined with leather; black tunic with scarlet edgings; scarlet collar with gold ornaments and insignia in silver; gold shoulder knots and baldric; gold waist and sword-belt; black trousers with scarlet stripes; steel sword with gold knot.



OFFICER OF COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Service uniform: white helmet, gold chin strap and white veil; tunic-sack of scarlet serge; shoulder-knots of ground color with number and insignia in gold; collar and facings blue; shoulder-straps garnet; canteen and field-glass in black leather; trousers blue with scarlet stripes; leggings of fawn-colored leather; steel sword.



GRENADEIER GUARDS—SERVICE UNIFORM.

Helmet, with chain chin-strap, and white veil; scarlet tunic with blue collar and facings, scarlet shoulder-knots and gilt buttons; dark blue trousers with scarlet braid; black leather leggings; hooded overcoat dark gray; belts, straps, etc., light fawn-colored leather; canteen of bass-wood yellow-glazed; bread sack of linen.



SOLDIER IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.

Valise, two sacks with weight distributed on back shoulders and hips. Knapsack black waterproof canvas shaped like a valise; to its intersecting straps is secured the overcoat with the forage cap carried behind in waterproof cover. Between coat and knapsack is the meat ration can, also a waterproof cover, the water flask or bread bag being secured by buckles. Wallace spade hanging from waistbelt by handle, strapped to the bayonet sheath.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The English plan of military organization is intermediary between the thorough preparation for war of the continental states, where service is compulsory, and our own system of theoretical protection by a nation of yeomen resolved to defend their homes, but almost wholly neglecting the training and preparation required to make such defence effective. Indeed, if we are to believe Captain JAMES, late R. E., the idea has been nearly as prevalent in England as in this country, that "the trade of soldiering required no apprenticeship, *i. e.*, no previous training; that the soldier was born, and not to be made, and that when he donned a red coat he at once became, as it were, impregnated with those qualities and that knowledge which, in other professions, had to be learned by hard work and study."

For years military critics have been warning England that her military preparations were by no means adequate to her imperial pretensions, and the opinion of foreign observers as to this is indicated by Russia's indifference to English threats. A quarter of a century ago WM. HOWARD RUSSELL said: "It is strange enough that a nation which is the offspring of war and conquest—the essence of fighting races—with the blood of Viking, Saxon, Norman, and Celt—and who knows what infusion of Roman—running in its veins—should have always exhibited a certain amount of contempt for military sciences and for pure soldiery. No people on earth are more martial; but none know so little, or care less about the principles of war. We English have never invented a system of fortification, though it cannot be said we did not need castles

even when our fleet protected our shores. We have never organized a military system, or even an order of battle. All improvements in implements of war—except ARMSTRONG'S gun, which has yet to be tested in actual service [and which, we may add, has since been tested and not found to fulfil its early promise]—have come from abroad. Our treatises on the science of war are translations, mere fragmentary essays or dry text-books and manuals. It seems as if, in our undoubted power of fighting, we scorned all adjuncts."

Since this was written the English Army has undergone a complete reorganization, and, if we are to accept the opinions of Mr. RUSSELL and his school, as opposed to those of General WOLSELEY and others, it has not been improved in fighting capacity. Following reorganization in 1870 the English Army has been transformed from an aristocratic into a democratic institution, and opinions differ widely as to the result. Abolishing purchase and offering commissions to any young man who can pass a competitive examination, it has invited into the army a class of men influenced more by the desire to earn a livelihood than to find vent for a martial spirit, and the English middle class has largely crowded out the old aristocratic element. The compulsory retirement of officers who have acquired experience and have not yet passed the age of efficiency, has introduced many new men into all regimental grades. There has been such a tremendous clearance of senior officers that promotion has been exceptionally rapid, and in the cavalry and infantry young men have been getting their troops and companies in four and five years. Some of the best officers have been lost to the service, and in the artillery,

especially, the changes have been so great that Woolwich has not been able to supply young men enough to fill the lower grades.

There are three ways of becoming an officer of the British Army, viz.: Through the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for the artillery and engineers; through Sandhurst and the Militia for the cavalry and infantry. In each case two examinations are passed, one literary and the other military. At Woolwich and Sandhurst the literary examination precedes entrance, and the military examination determines graduating standing. Entrance to the army from the militia is by way of a qualifying literary, and military competitive examination.

The character of these examinations is indicated by the fact that at the entrance examination for Woolwich 6,000 marks are allowed for mathematics; 2,000 each for English, Latin, Greek, French, German, experimental sciences, geography and geology, and either Italian, Russian, Spanish or Hindustani; for freehand drawing 1,000, and for geometrical drawing, 300. At Sandhurst mathematics, English and Latin, each have 3,000; Greek, French, German, experimental science, geography and geology each, 2,000; freehand drawing, 1,000 and geometrical drawing 300. Militia officers pass an examination similar to that passed by the Sandhurst cadets, upon graduation, but somewhat easier. The proportion of militia officers examined for the army who, in 1881, obtained 75 per cent. of the full marks allowed was on the first examination, 31 per cent.; in the second, 85. From Sandhurst 24.4 and 33. The militia officers had served on an average six months with troops. There is also a staff college for the English service, the curriculum of

which differs but little from those of the similar institutions of Germany, Austria and France. The course is two years and there is a reconnaissance tour each year, during which the students perform the duties of a staff on active service; selecting camps and bivouacs and arranging for the movement of troops by rail.

The cadre of general officers comprises 6 field marshals, 7 generals of infantry, 3 of artillery and 1 of engineers; 35 lieutenant-generals, 22 of infantry and cavalry, 8 for the artillery, 5 of the engineers; 95 major-generals, 65 of infantry and cavalry, 19 of artillery, 11 of engineers. The staff comprises the general staff and the personal staff with a total of 2,129 officers, including 140 general officers. Taking all classes in the British and Indian Armies together—effective, retired and those holding honorary rank, there are about 1,600 persons of all sorts who bear this title of "general," more than enough to command all the armies of Europe. This rank has been distributed with such liberality that its value has correspondingly diminished. "There was a time," says an English writer, "when we used to laugh at the Americans and their cheap military titles, but the laugh is now the other way. In no country has military rank been so degraded as it has been in England during the last few years." The lavish bestowal of brevets, as well as decorations, for every petty skirmish, recalls the free distribution of similar rewards just after our war closed. Men who suffered no hardships, and had scarcely been under fire, came home from Egypt in 1882 with four decorations, "including the one," says the anonymous writer we have already quoted, "which we had the ineffable meanness to take from the Khedive for beating his own troops." A writer in *Blackwood's* says: "A German regiment of three battalions, which in peace time is 1,800, and in war time 3,000 strong, has an establishment of five field officers; a French regiment of four battalions and a depot has seven field officers. For a battalion of English infantry, which in peace time is usually as low as 500 strong, and in war time is not to exceed 1,000, if ever it can be got up to that strength, an establishment is provided of six field officers. A cavalry regiment, consisting of four, and in India of only three weak squadrons, is supplied with a staff of five field officers. The 2d Lieutenant-Colonel in all these cases has nothing to do; in fact he is kept up simply to justify the War Office and the retirement regulations. The majors in the infantry command companies, and in the cavalry troops; in every other army the much stronger company or squadron is commanded by a captain. Thus military rank in the English Army has come to represent something quite different from what it represents in every other army, and has of course become cheapened in foreign estimation as well as at home." Originally English regiments were raised by some man of influence who held the nominal title of Colonel, and did not accompany the regiment into quarters or to the field, and until 1854 all regiments were commanded by Lieutenant Colonels. Even now the rank of Colonel is not recognized as a regimental rank.

The present composition of the British forces, as shown by the annual budget for 1884-85, is as follows:

REGULAR ARMY.		
Staff, 2,129, military schools, 874.....	3,003	
Troops in the United Kingdom.....	98,118	
" " Colonies.....	24,837	
" " Egypt.....	7,369	
" " Indies.....	61,591	
Reserve of the 1st class.....	80,500	194,708
" " 2d class.....	7,790	
		47,800
AUXILIARY FORCES.		
Militia reserve (partially trained men available for war).....	30,813	
Militia.....	111,109	
Yeomanry.....	14,404	
Volunteers.....	240,418	
		406,735
Grand Total.....		847,753
Native Indian Army.....	130,000	
Troops of the feudatory princes.....	309,000	
		439,000
Total officers, non-commissioned officers and men.....		1,078,753
Horses 23,210, of which 9,746 are for the Indian Army.		

The numbers actually present in the United Kingdom, as stated by Lord HARTINGTON in the House July 7, 1884, were:

Regular Army N. C. officers and men, excluding officers.....	84,900
First Class Army Reserve.....	94,466
Militia Reserve.....	28,482
Available for general service, exclusive of Mediterranean garrisons and Egypt.....	147,975
Second Class Army Reserve.....	8,065
Militia, exclusive of reserve.....	82,530
Yeomanry.....	11,400
Volunteers.....	209,000
Total available for home service.....	310,985
Grand Total.....	459,890

As a portion of the home troops would volunteer for foreign duty, it is estimated that 200,000 men could be obtained from this force for war service. What England chiefly lacks, as her experience in Egypt, supplementing the earlier experience in the Crimea, has fully shown, is organization, proper distribution and preparation. A committee of investigation, for example, reported that the arrangements for transportation in Egypt were so bad that the English forces would have been paralyzed if ARABI had cut the sweet water canal instead of merely building a leaky dam across it. For the concentration of troops for home defence there has been organized what is known as the "Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps," consisting entirely of officers. General Sir W. M. McMURDO is the honorary colonel, and Sir JOHN HAWKSHAW, the eminent engineer, lieutenant-colonel commanding, the other members being twelve managers and managing directors of the principal lines of railway, eight of the most eminent English engineers, and nine leading contractors.

Within its grasp, says ARCHIBALD FORBES, in a recent description, "lie the power and means to execute. Let the British equivalent for MOLTKE, if there be one, push the bell-knob of his bureau, that shall give the signal for active operations; the Staff College students, the Intelligence Department, take out of their pigeon-holes their plans, and contemplate their elaborateness rather helplessly. While they gaze, the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, at a word from the military authorities, are smoothly whirling trainful after trainful of troops—if only, which is not a matter under their control, those troops are forthcoming—from Aberdeen, from Bangor, from Exeter, to the given points of concentration. Their trained laborers are deftly building detaining platforms; the brawny arms of five thousand stalwart navvies are plying the construction of defensive works."

In answer to a hypothetical problem, presented to them by the military authorities, this corps estimated in 1865 that they could, in eighty hours from the receipt of the order to commence loading, concentrate upon any point in Great Britain within railroad communication 303,795 troops of all arms, including 22,900 cavalry and 888 guns, these to be gathered from various points scattered all over the island. With the increased capacity of the railroads for transportation, it is estimated that this could be now done in forty-eight hours, and still leave the train a day to run over the principal lines and branches to carry food supplies to the towns depending upon them. It was also estimated that the corps could undertake within three days to complete, ready for the occupation by troops, 780 yards of earthwork defences, with battery emplacements for 113 guns of position, moving for this purpose 11,000 cubic yards of earth, clearing the country in front over half a mile. Also, to impede the march of an invading force by obstructing the railways, inundating the lowlands, and making the roads impassable.

The English Army furnishes us with a greater variety of illustrations of uniforms than any other, and we are able to give this week only the first instalment of our series, showing the uniforms of two of the three regiments of foot guards, the Grenadier and the Coldstream Guards, the other regiment being the Scots Guards. We also give the uniform of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which includes two brigades of horse artillery, four brigades of field artillery, and eleven brigades of garrison artillery. The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE is colonel of this regiment. He is also colonel of the Grenadier Guards. The colonel of the Coldstreams is Sir THOS. MONTAGUE STEELE, and of the Scots Guards, the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The special characteristic of English uniforms is the use of scarlet, a color which, under the conditions of modern warfare, has many disadvantages,

particularly when accompanied by white cross belts. In actual service in Africa and the Indies several important changes have been introduced. The question as to the least conspicuous garb has been referred to a commission presided over by General Lord WOLSELEY. They report that it is absolutely necessary to proscribe all the colors in general use. The gray of the 8d Battalion of Devonshire Volunteers is accepted by the commission as best fulfilling the conditions required and that will be adopted, some corps being already provided with it. With subsequent illustrations we shall give further details of the English Army, including some description of the different corps and arms of the service.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT S. S. PAGUE, 15th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Buford, Dakota, from a month's leave.

CHAPLAIN J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., joined at Fort Lowell, A. T., last week.

SURGEON C. C. BYRNE, U. S. A., lately awaiting orders in New York, takes Assistant Surgeon Calvin DeWitt's place at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, was to start from Fort Monroe, the latter part of this week, on his trip abroad.

Mrs. ELDER, widow of Colonel S. S. Elder, U. S. A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, in New York.

Mrs. M. A. JACKSON, widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson, was a recent guest at the St. Denis Hotel, New York City.

MUCH sympathy is felt for Captain and Mrs. C. N. Gray, of Fort Meade, in the death of their infant daughter, Edith, which occurred at that post April 16.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is soon to marry a sister of the wife of Lieutenant W. H. Carter, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

THE marriage of Lieutenant Maury Nichols, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Marie Maney, took place at Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 22, and was an event at that post long to be remembered. The fair bride is a daughter of General George Maney, of Louisville, Ky.

ASST. SURG. S. G. COWDREY, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, for Fort Leavenworth, to report to General Augur.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., accompanied by Mrs. Hancock, returned to Governor's island, on Saturday last. Mrs. Hancock, who has been away for some time for the benefit of her health, we are glad to learn is much better.

CAPTAIN W. A. KOBBE, 3d U. S. Artillery, has joined for duty at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON, U. S. A., who is likely soon to come to Washington for duty in the A. G. O. has been on duty on the Pacific coast since August 1879—nearly fifteen years.

MEDICAL STOREKEEPER HENRY JOHNSON, U. S. A., is in charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in Wooster street, New York, during the continued absence on sick leave of Colonel McFarlin.

CAPTAIN C. A. WOODRUFF, 2d U. S. Artillery, has taken command of the light battery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE dismissal of 1st Lieutenant James S. Jouett, 10th U. S. Cavalry, promotes 2d Lieutenant M. F. Eggleston, of that regiment, to 1st Lieutenancy.

MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR, Paymaster, U. S. A., was an acceptable visitor at West Point the latter part of this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GEO. H. TORNEY, U. S. A., in New York last week, spent a few days with friends in Washington, D. C., early in the week, and then left for Fort Monroe, Va., his new post of duty.

LIEUTENANT J. C. WALSH, Signal Corps, U. S. A., visited New Orleans and Mobile last week on an inspection tour.

CAPTAIN A. P. COOKE, U. S. N., was expected at Cooperstown, N. Y., this week, from the Pacific Coast.

SURGEON J. VAN R. HOFF, U. S. A., has been elected an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

LIEUTENANT PAUL ROEMER, 5th U. S. Artillery, will leave New York next week on a four months trip abroad.

UNDER recent orders Captain J. F. Kent, 3d U. S. Infantry, changes station from Fort Shaw to Fort Missoula, Montana.

CAPTAIN F. B. JONES, A. Q. M., is expected in Washington in a few days to report to General Holabird for temporary duty.

COMMODORE M. SICARD, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Monday of this week.

MAJOR J. S. FLETCHER, 23d U. S. Infantry, and bride, joined at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week, and were cordially welcomed by the garrison.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. H. ARTHUR, U. S. A., lately in from the West, visited friends in Philadelphia this week.

THE American Medical Association held an interesting session in New Orleans this week, commencing on Tuesday. The Army was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Smith and Majors J. S. Billings and H. McElderry, Surgeons, and the Navy by Medical Director George Peck and Medical Inspector David Kindleberger.

CAPTAIN ALFRED MORTON, 9th Infantry, of Fort Bridger, was a visitor at Omaha this week.

CAPTAIN D. M. SCOTT, 1st Infantry, took charge of the recruiting rendezvous in Washington this week.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., accompanied by Colonel Wherry were to leave Chicago this week for a visit to Texas, Santa Fe and Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL R. B. MARCY, U. S. A., looked up old friends in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT H. E. GLADSTONE, British Navy, arrived in New York from Bermuda early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL S. P. QUACKENBUSH, U. S. N., visited Norfolk, Va., a few days ago and was the guest of Commodore Truxton.

MRS. CROOK, wife of General George Crook, U. S. A., is visiting Old and New Mexico with a party of friends and may then come East.

MRS. PAVY has presented a crayon portrait of Dr. Pavy, who died on the Greely Arctic Expedition, to the Art Gallery of the Upper Bethel, New Orleans.

LIEUTENANT T. A. BINGHAM, U. S. A., has returned to Prescott, Arizona, from a trip to Albuquerque, N. M., whither he went to meet his family coming from the East.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short leave.

GENERAL H. F. CLARKE, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FORNANCE, Adjutant, 13th Infantry, returned to Santa Fe from leave, April 20, and resumed charge of the Adjutant General's Office Hdqrs. District of New Mexico.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. L. ROBERTSON, U. S. A., of Fort Ringgold, Texas, is North on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, of the retired list, professor of military science and tactics at the Bishop Seminary Mission, Faribault, Minn., was commissioned Colonel of Infantry on April 22 by the Governor of Minnesota.

GENERAL T. G. PITCHER, U. S. A., visited New York this week quartering at the Gilsey House.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. H. BULL, U. S. N., and bride were in New York early in the week, locating at the Grand Hotel.

AMONG the guests at the military ball recently given at Milwaukee by the Light Horse Squadron were General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., and Mrs. Schofield, Colonel C. G. Bartlett, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bartlett, Colonel W. M. Wherry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wherry, General Forsyth, U. S. A., and Mrs. Forsyth, and Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT J. H. WEBER, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is visiting in St. Louis.

CAPTAIN WARREN C. BEACH, 11th U. S. Infantry, has joined his company at Fort Sully, Dakota.

MAJOR GEORGE H. WEEKS, U. S. A., will make a short trip abroad next month.

MISS LILLIAN JACKSON, a niece of "Stonewall" Jackson, now visiting in New York City, is soon to be married to Chief Engineer John P. Kelly, U. S. N., of the New York Navy-yard.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., who has been ill for some time past from the effects of cold and rheumatism, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., to recruit his health.

CAPTAIN R. G. HEINER, 1st Infantry, lately visiting in Detroit, was expected in St. Louis this week to report to General Carr to conduct recruits to Arizona.

MRS. HAMNER, wife of Captain W. H. Hamner, 20th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Gibson, I. T., was expected in New York this week on a visit.

LIEUTENANT JAMES MCB. STEMBEL, 9th U. S. Infantry, was a guest this week at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, after a generally pleasant experience in Ireland, have returned to London.

SURGEON G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., sailed for Europe this week to attend the Sanitary Conference which meets at Rome, Italy, May 15, to consider measures to prevent the invasion of cholera and other contagious diseases. Surgeon Sternberg's experience and researches amply qualify him to represent the United States at the Congress in question. He will return in about two months.

THE City of Para, which arrived in New York from Aspinwall on Monday, brought as passengers Lieutenant Moore, U. S. N., of the *Galena*, who comes home on account of a wound, Lieutenant Reynolds, and Naval Cadets Littlehales, Ellicott, Ledbetter, and Palmer. General Carlos Gonima, ex-President, was also a passenger.

A FORT LARAMIE correspondent speaks highly of a recent dramatic performance there, the piece being "Take That Girl Away," and especially refers to the praiseworthy acting of Lieutenant D. L. Howell, 7th Infantry, and Miss Gibbon. "Flies in the Web" is to be produced this week, and to close the season of the Fort Laramie Dramatic Society.

UNDER recent orders Captains J. Kennington and D. W. Burke and Lieutenants John Murphy, J. P. O'Neill, and W. P. Goodwin, 14th U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Townsend, W. T., go to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for station. Captain William Mills and Lieutenants L. S. Ames and H. H. Benham, 2d Infantry, now at Fort Spokane, go to Fort Townsend.

LIEUTENANT A. L. MORTON, 5th Artillery, whose resignation has been accepted this week to take effect October 31 next, entered the Military Academy in 1864, was graduated in 1868, and has been a 1st Lieutenant since 1876. His resignation will promote 2d Lieutenant W. W. Galbraith to a 1st lieutenancy.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. W. CHAMPTON, U. S. A., lately at Fort Wayne, Mich., has joined at Fort Bridger, Wyo.

CAPTAIN C. A. ALLIGOOD, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week on leave to return about the middle of May.

MRS. GEO. A. CUSTER and Mrs. Calhoun are visiting at Vancouver Barracks, guests of old friends at that station.

LIEUTENANT W. E. B. DELAHAY, U. S. N., who has been spending several months' leave at his home in Leavenworth, Kas., was to leave there this week, to join the Asiatic Squadron by way of New York and Panama.

A RECEPTION was given on Tuesday evening to Lt. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., at the Masonic Temple, New York City. After an introduction to the officers of the Lodge, Lieutenant Greely was presented with a certificate of membership, and then the Chaplain, the Rev. C. F. Deems, made an address, his subject being "Cool Heroism."

GENERAL R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., is reported as saying: "I go to Washington to pass the last days of my life in an agreeable climate and in the most beautiful city in the world, surrounded by numerous friends of my early manhood."

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Chicago to consult with General Schofield as to the distribution of the 5th Cavalry and 18th Infantry, soon to come to the Department of the Missouri.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* says: "The engagement of Miss Dora Miller and Lieut. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., about which so much has been rumored at various times, is at last announced 'by authority,' but I do not think the wedding day has yet been named."

MRS. CHANDLER, wife of Commodore Chandler, gave a reception at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, which was largely attended.

LIEUT. MAURY NICHOLS, and bride were to be in New Orleans this week on their wedding tour.

MISS CAROLINE RUSSELL, a daughter of the late Gen. Chas. S. Russell, U. S. A., was married at Philadelphia on Tuesday to Mr. D. S. Bispham, of that city. Gen. Russell died in 1866, being at the time of his death a captain of the 20th U. S. Infantry.

MONDAY of this week, April 27, being the sixty-third birthday of General Grant, he was the recipient of numerous congratulations from public bodies and private citizens.

THE remains of Captain Henry J. Bishop, U. S. M. C., were carried to Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday last, and buried in the family lot of his wife's father, in the Proprietor's Cemetery. Masonic ceremonies were conducted by St. Andrew's Lodge, of which organization he was a member.

THE engagement of Lieutenant John McClellan, 5th Artillery, to Miss Rose Lee Wüppermann, of Hamburg, Germany, is announced.

THE Omaha *Herald* says: "Major Guy V. Henry and wife arrived from Fort Leavenworth last night. Major Henry succeeds Major Smith as Instructor of Rifle Practice for the Department of the Platte. He is a man with a record, having been brevetted brigadier general for bravery and good service during the war. Colonel Henry is a guest of Colonel Stanton's until he gets settled."

GENERAL GEORGE P. IHRIE, formerly of the Army and of General Grant's staff during the war, is reported as saying "that the reason why Grant has succeeded in life better than most people, is because he has seven senses. Most people have five. The extra senses in Grant's case are common sense and reticence. He says that Grant was no different in 1862 than he was in later years, when he made his great mark. He always had the same sphinx-like face. He always responded to good treatment and hardened to the contrary."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, describing the "home life" of Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., says: "Mrs. Schofield is a very intellectual and companionable lady, of simple habits and plain tastes, and with a kindly disposition. The General is hospitable, naturally dignified, and a great disciplinarian, but very considerate for the happiness of all around him. There are four children, but one lives in San Francisco. The family is a truly happy one. General Schofield is a friend and patron of art, and is, in fact, very much of an artist himself."

THE Sidney *Telegraph* says: "The retirement of General Augur July 10 will make a vacancy in the rank of Brigadier-General. The preference of the officers at Fort Sidney seems to be altogether for General John Gibbon, Colonel 7th Infantry. He has a distinguished record as a soldier, and in addition he is represented by his brother officers to be a gentleman of brilliant conversational powers, a strong writer and a thorough soldier." General and Mrs. Morrow gave a breakfast on April 11 to the members of the legal profession. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Webster, of Omaha; General Cowin, of Omaha; Judge Hamer, the presiding judge of this circuit; Judge Wright, of Cheyenne; Mr. Price, of Chicago; and Colonel and Mrs. Pearson, of the garrison.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery was married at Fort Monroe, Va., April 29, to Miss Helen B. Kimberly, daughter of Mr. W. H. Kimberly. The Rev. O. E. Herrick, Chaplain, U. S. A., officiated. Lt. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Artillery, was "best man," and Lieut. E. D. Bostick, U. S. N., and Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d U. S. Artillery, were the ushers. Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Artillery, presided at the organ. Among the officers present were Gen. John C. Tidball and wife, Col. L. L. Livingston, wife and daughters, Surgeon Joseph C. Bailly and wife, Major Campbell, Captains Chester, Morris, Ingalls, and Calef, and the entire corps of lieutenants attached to the school in full uniform. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony, after which the married couple left for New York and after a brief tour will repair to Little Rock Barracks, Ark.

MAY 11 is set apart as Veteran's Day at the New Orleans Exposition.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, will discourse upon "Strategos" before the 12th N. G. S. N. Y., on Wednesday evening next.

ASST. SURG. M. C. WYETH, U. S. A., lately relieved from duty at Fort Maginnis, Montana, was expected to arrive in New York this week.

THE "colored cadet," Henry O. Flipper, late 2d Lieutenant 10th Cavalry, is reported to be now a colonel of Mexican Volunteers, with a handsome salary.

COL. W. R. PARNELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parnell left Fort Maginnis for Southern California the latter part of last week.

LIEUTENANTS L. H. STROTHER and C. A. Churchill, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, gave a dinner a few days ago to Mr. W. J. Scanlan, the actor, which was a very pleasant occasion for all concerned.

LIEUTENANT H. R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., on Wednesday, to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, U. S. A., of Washington Barracks, left there on Wednesday for Fort Monroe, Va., to return early next week.

CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND, U. S. A., was expected to join at Fort Davis, Texas, this week.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK called upon Mayor Grace of New York on Wednesday, and on Thursday, accompanied by Gen. Whipple and other members of his staff, paid a visit to Commodore Chandler at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

GENERAL AUGUR, says the *Kansas Times*, is highly pleased over the appointment of Gen. H. J. Hunt as Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. He never was an applicant himself, and even if so would not have stood in the way of Gen. Hunt.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOONMAKER, U. S. N., lately in New York City, has returned to Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL R. S. GRANGER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Granger are on a visit to Baltimore, with headquarters at Barnum's Hotel.

CAPTAIN EPHRAIM D. ELLSWORTH, U. S. A., and his wife, the parents of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, who lost his life while defending his country's flag in Alexandria at the outbreak of the war, are living at Mechanicsville in a comfortable little cottage adorned with numerous mementoes sacred to the memory of their gallant son, whose monument can be seen from one of the windows.—*N. Y. Herald*.

SURGEON B. H. KIDDER, U. S. N., was a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Thursday.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Drum came to New York this week to attend the wedding of Mr. Morgan, the new Consul General to Australia.

COLONEL E. S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, is expected to remain at Fort Leavenworth until June 1, to close up his public business connected with the School of Application.

CAPTAIN JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week to spend a few days in Boston.

MRS. G. V. ROSS (widow of Lieutenant J. M. Ross, 21st U. S. Infantry) and daughter, who have just returned from West Point, will leave the city on May 4 for Washington, and after a short visit there will go for the summer to Winchester, Va.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of April 23 says: Maj. J. S. Brislin, 2d Cavalry, came from Fort Boise last week for consultation concerning matters in Idaho. ... The Army people at Fort Coeur d'Alene gave the operetta of Pinafore with such success a few evenings since that the citizens of Spokane Falls have asked them to perform it in public at that place.

THE Omaha *Bea*, speaking of the death of Lieut. Cherry, 5th Cavalry, who, it is supposed, was killed in revenge for breaking up a plot to jump Major Stanton, Paymaster, U. S. A., says of the latter officer in this article: "Major Stanton is a brave, lion-hearted man, has been Paymaster a long time, and anybody who attempts to 'jump' him will get hurt, etc." We may add, no one has a better reputation than Colonel Stanton, and he has hosts of friends who wish him well. It will be remembered that Colonel Stanton, in addition to payments made at long distances, exposed to inclement seasons and attacks of Indians, has been in several Indian campaigns in command of Indian scouts. His services are well entitled to recognition.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, referring to contests over the will of the late Rear Admiral Powell, U. S. N., says: "His bequests to a school for the education of young men for the Navy and Merchant Marine is one of the causes of the 'kick.' The evidence develops the old mariner's peculiarities. Rev. Dr. Addison, an Episcopalian minister, with his associate, called to administer communion to the old admiral. He was a little shy of the preacher at first, and rather objected to the sacrament being administered. When asked why he said: 'Let's to business first,' called for a blank check, filled it out for a \$100, and handed it to one of the divines, and then said, in a commanding tone of voice: 'Go ahead.' Communion was at once administered, and at the close of the prayers the veteran responded with fervor, 'Amen.' Not long thereafter he passed to his final rest. It does not look as though the contending heirs will be apt to disturb the validity of the final testimony."

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING, who was present at the surrender of General Lee, will contribute some "Personal Recollections" of General Grant to the May number of the *Brooklyn Magazine*.

CAUCASIAN TRAMP—"My colored friend, please lend me a quarter; I fought, bled, and suffered four years in the Union Army to make you a free man." Colored gentleman—"You did your duty, sah; but 'bout loaning you dat quarter, don't keer, sah, to revive de bitter memories of de wah."—*Texas Siftings*.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Cleveland was to visit the Soldiers' Home this week and decide upon his summer arrangements there. The old soldiers are exceedingly anxious that the President should spend the summer with them, for when they have a Presidential party there the time passes more pleasantly with them, and they have an increased number of visitors.

Secretary of War Endicott has leased Minister Pendleton's residence on Sixteenth Street.

Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. A., and Mrs. Granger, lately returned from the South, are at the Ebbitt.

Army matters are somewhat dull at present, but a good many changes are anticipated when the appropriations for 1885-1886 are available for use.

Gen. F. T. Dent, U. S. A., has returned here from New York, somewhat cheered by the present condition of his brother-in-law, Gen. Grant.

Commander F. W. Dickinson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dickinson are at the Osborne Flats.

In the case of Chaplain Blake the Supreme Court held that officers in military service held their commissions at the will of the appointing power, just as commissions were held by those in the civil service, and it was competent for the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to supersede any officer in any branch of public service. Under this decision it would be competent for the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to accomplish the removal of any officer in the Military or Naval Service in the manner indicated. The President is being urged to nominate a man to succeed General Swaim as Judge-Advocate General. It is doubtful whether the President will yield to these importunities, and if he should there undoubtedly would be a vigorous contest in the Senate over his nomination. The friends of General Horatio C. King, Judge-Advocate on Mr. Cleveland's staff when Governor, is being urged for Swaim's place.

Colonel Casey, U. S. A., who has charge of the erection of the new Medical Museum of the Army, which will include the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, does not think ground will be broken or the work of erection begun before September. The site selected is the southwest corner of the Smithsonian grounds, near the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to his duties at the Department on Wednesday.

The President has appointed Commodore Seward to act as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting during the absence of Commodore Schley.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in settling the claims of Army officers for three months' extra pay for Mexican War service, in accordance with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Emory and North cases, has decided to allow payment of brevet rank in cases where the officer actually performed the duties according to that rank. Another question concerning promotion has been raised in connection with these claims. An officer of the Navy who received promotion at the close of the war to date back for a period covering his Mexican War service, has made claim for three months' extra pay according to the rank given him by the subsequent promotion. There are several similar claims of Army officers. The question has not been decided yet, but the Comptroller is inclined to think that the claim should be allowed.

The following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Col. R. S. Granger, retired, Ebbitt House, en route to Ohio; Captain George H. Torney, Med. Dept., en route to Fort Monroe; Colonel James Oakes, retired, Riggs House; Brigadier-General Philip St. G. Cooke, retired, Ebbitt House.

With the absence of Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, Adjutant General Drum, Commodore Harmony, Seward, Wilson, and Schley, and Engineer-in-Chief Loring during the early part of the week, very little official business beyond the ordinary routine has been transacted at the War and Navy Departments this week.

Lieutenant General Sheridan accompanied by Col. Gregory of his staff, left Washington the latter part of the week for a tour of inspection of the military posts in Arizona and New Mexico. General Sheridan has not been so well lately and is taking this trip partly on account of his health. He expects to be absent for about a month.

Wm. C. Chase, the colored clerk in the War Department who predicted in his newspaper, the *Bea*, terrible results for his race from the election of President Cleveland, has been dismissed.

Chief Clerk Joseph McDonald, of the Bureau of Military Justice, has been dismissed by Secretary Endicott for cause, and the former chief clerk, Thomas Duke, who was removed by Judge Advocate General Swaim, reinstated.

The Commissioner of Pensions on Thursday rendered a decision, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, on the pension application of Mrs. Emma De Long, widow of the late Lieut.-Comdr. De Long, of the *Jeannette*. The Commissioner holds that the officers and men on what is known as the *Jeannette* Expedition were in the service of the United States, and that the order of the Secretary of the Navy, detaching De Long to special duty at New York and then to the command of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette*, changed his status from "absent on leave" to that of "active duty," and therefore entitles his widow to pension.

Gen. Hazen has issued an order directing Signal Service employees in Washington to be on duty from 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. He has also ordered the employees to drill twice a week, one-half of them on Tuesday and one-half on Friday.

A Washington despatch says: "While the new Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to review the work of the Advisory Board in the case of the *Dolphin* has not presented any report, and will not do so, until after the ship makes another trial trip, it is understood that they have substantially agreed upon what they will have to say on the subject. The probability is that they will report the ship to be well built, of good material, and in accordance with the plans of the Advisory Board, and that Mr. Roach has faithfully carried out his part of the contract; but the Advisory Board will be criticized for the manner in which the *Dolphin's* machinery is designed, which, it will be claimed, is not what it should be for a vessel of her dimensions and general plan."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Sick leave for six months is granted Captain Robert McDonald, 5th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1.)

Sick leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, 2d Art. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1.)

2d Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., is detailed Professor of Mil. Science and Tactics at Maine Agricultural College, relieving Lieut. E. W. Howe, 17th Inf., July 1 next. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1.)

Major David Krause, 11th Inf., will report for examination by the Retiring Board at Fort Snelling. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1.)

Lieut. H. DeLany, 9th Inf., will report for examination by the Retiring Board at Whipple Barracks. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1.)

Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, adjutant, 2d Art., will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 28 next. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1.)

Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., will visit the encampment of the Mass. Vol. Militia to inspect the troops there assembled. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RIEL.

The first fight in the Northwest has come off, and considering that volunteers for the first time under fire had to charge up to a carefully prepared position and there face an enemy who understand perfectly how to skirmish, the result is deemed very satisfactory. Their losses were, of course, very severe, but they did not flinch; they stuck to their quarry, and, notwithstanding all their disadvantages, were not to be denied. Here is the old John Bull pluck and dogged determination all over again. They worked for several hours without flinching and fairly wore out their brave and almost equally determined enemy. We are told first that the fire began to slacken as the brave stole away—then it was found that only 6 remained in a dangerous place. The Volunteers were beginning to rush this piece of jungle at the bottom of the ravine when the General forbade it as it would have cost the loss of many valuable lives, quite out of proportion to the object to be gained.

General Middleton is very much to be praised for his conduct in the affair—brave in the extreme leading on his men to the attack and fastening them on their determined and hard hitting foe; he resolved when flushed with success to stay the night rather than slay the 6, some say 4, brave men, surrounded like wild beasts in their lair and driven to despair. All hope was gone for those men, their deadly fire had laid many a brave volunteer low. A weaker minded man than Middleton would have permitted his 300 men to advance to the massacre. The Canadians are fortunate in their General and acknowledge it on all sides.

On his part he is greatly pleased with his soldiers, and has expressed himself in strong terms of praise which he would not do unless deserved. In the first charge the General had his fur cap shot through—and both his aides-de-camp were wounded and had their horses shot under them.

The next morning the 6 men had of course left the ravine, which was thoroughly explored. Two dead Indians were found in rifle pits, and traces of blood were found in other rifle pits. The trees in the centre of the ravine were torn as by a tornado by the shrapnel shell from Capt. Peter's two 9-pound rifled guns.

It was here the enemy had fastened their horses to escape. About 55 of these, some very valuable animals, were found dead. This shows that artillery, boldly handled and pushed well to the front, will tell even against the most skillful enemy at concealment in the world, the North American Indian. They are mounted infantry par excellence, and to shoot their horses is to destroy their efficiency. The detachment with Capt. Peter's guns suffered very severely, but not so much as to silence the guns. In the next engagement it is certain more guns will be up in the front, when the enemy will have to take extra care of their horses. After the engagement 10 ponies were brought into camp, and a number of cattle strayed in, showing a certain amount of disorganization among the Indians, and refuting the alarming accounts published in the *New York Herald*. That correspondent's reports are rendered still more surprising by his employer's habit of heading the telegrams with "defeats" and "disasters."

Gen. Middleton is waiting for the *Northcote* steamer from Swift Current to Clark's Crossing with reinforcements and provisions, but more particularly to put his numerous wounded on board for safe transit to the rear.

It is feared the *Northcote* has stuck on a sand bank. Riel is entrenched at Batouche's Crossing by the latest news. If he remains there he is likely to be surrounded, and depend on it nothing of that sort will escape the General.

I send you the latest map showing the trails and stations. There are 250 available mounted police at Prince Albert, and when the real forward move takes place they will probably be heard of.

This trouble in the Northwest will do good to Canada, I believe. More attention will be given to the country by England. The latter will discover the value of the great strategic railway to the Pacific, where the Imperial dock and coaling station is situated. A war with Russia would, besides, call attention to the necessity of a Canadian Auxiliary Navy, composed of cruisers to keep of cruisers. There are thousands of sailors available, all bound under the militia act, but the necessities of the mother country have not yet forced her to take a

step which can now not be long delayed, viz.: to subsidize Canada heavily with money and gunboats, and ask her to put forth all her naval strength to co-operate with England and Australia in the protection of property now eagerly sought and marked down for destruction. The result of a war with Russia would, I believe, leave the empire much stronger at sea than she is now, with the three countries named bound more closely together for mutual help and protection. Mr. Gladstone and his government are doing their best to bring about peace; but on the other hand the great Russian Army seeks employment, and when it moves, all must move with it in that country.

The news of Col. Otter's surprising march has given much satisfaction. Battleford had to be relieved, so he marched 200 miles in six days, a good deal of which was through half-melted snow. His advanced guard reached Battleford on the sixth day. It was a splendid march, but as most of his soldiers are young gentlemen, your readers will know how accustomed they are to outdoor exercise, and how well and manly they look in their snowshoeing dress. The last news is that Riel is strongly entrenched at Gabriel's Crossing, where they have 90 picked men with Winchester. It is a ridge of rocks, 40 feet high, covered with scrub. It is said that Riel has put his prisoners in halfbreed houses to prevent our shelling them. I shall look out for this news in the *Herald*, as I think I recognize the source. The same telegrams find their way here as well as to New York, and are generally of an alarmist character.

CLAIMS FOR CADET SERVICE.

The following claims for cadet service under the Morton decision were settled by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury during the present week:

Walter L. Flak.....	\$395 90	Chas. M. Truitt.....	402 28
James B. Goe.....	492 41	Earl D. Thomas.....	417 70
Wm. W. Gibson.....	492 12	Jos. H. Willard.....	533 39
Fredk. D. Holton.....	507 09	John P. Wesser.....	597 92
Jas. B. Jackson.....	371 08	Geo. D. Wallace.....	308 01
S. C. Lyford.....	87 48	Richard T. Yeatman.....	288 07
Christopher C. Miner.....	453 24	Samuel W. Dunning.....	473 73
Wm. A. Mann.....	490 89	Walter S. Alexander.....	482 28
Jas. H. Waters.....	358 34	Jacob A. Augur.....	713 23
Wilber E. Wilder.....	419 27	Chas. A. Bennett.....	126 48
D. A. Frederick.....	399 80	Henry D. Bomp.....	422 65
Wm. C. Forbush.....	540 94	Chas. H. Cabanis.....	401 43
Patrick Fitzpatrick.....	623 74	Edward Davis.....	524 03
Magnus O. Hollis.....	323 48	John M. Davis.....	498 16
Alexander M. Patch.....	444 00	Herbert S. Foster.....	236 45
Chas. W. Raymond.....	604 91	Henry J. Goldman.....	362 92
Millard F. Waltz.....	399 76	John H. Gardner.....	407 09
Richard A. Williams.....	635 08	Fred. G. Hodgson.....	325 00
W. H. H. Benyard.....	479 50	Thos. J. Lewis.....	416 00
John B. McGinnis.....	490 31	Theo. A. Bingham.....	524 35
Ezra B. Fuller.....	507 96	Adam Slaker.....	365 13
Jos. Garrard.....	415 71	Chas. W. Taylor.....	550 39
Chas. Heintzelman.....	2 60	John T. Van Orsdale.....	388 12
Otto Hein.....	598 13	Wm. P. Vose.....	465 75
Chas. Keller.....	544 20	Thos. C. Woodbury.....	419 29
Abner H. Merrill.....	358 50	Samuel E. Allen.....	326 48
Samuel W. Miller.....	461 78	Granger Adams.....	263 01
John B. MacIntosh.....	490 31	Theo. A. Bingham.....	524 35
Ira Mac Nutt.....	566 93	Wm. C. Bartlett.....	146 29
Geo. F. E. Harrison.....	419 08	Tasker H. Ellis.....	137 50
Loyd S. McCormick.....	422 60	Elvas Chandler.....	473 01
John H. Philbrick.....	399 71	Walter M. Dickinson.....	507 08
James V. S. Paddock.....	371 25	Jno. F. Morrison.....	313 16
John S. Poland.....	34 51	Hugh L. Scott.....	419 85
Frederick A. Smith.....	587 25	Seebree Smith.....	630 40
John Stolsenburg.....	350 00	Wm. S. Davis.....	499 14

The following Mexican War claims were settled by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury this week:

John B. S. Todd.....	120 00	John S. Garland.....	75 00
Wm. Herman.....	71 37	Willett G. Brown.....	21 00
Joseph G. Totten.....	67 50		

SUSBISTING LEE'S ARMY.

GENERAL M. R. MORGAN, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., who was on the staff of General Grant at the time of Lee's surrender, sends to the *Baltimore Sun* the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 25, 1879.

Dear Badeau:

YOUR favor of April 7 was received yesterday. I remember the matter you allude to in your letter very well. After the terms for the surrender of Lee's army had been arranged, (April 9, 1865), General Lee asked General Grant to have rations issued to his army. General Grant, turning to me, said: "Colonel, feed General Lee's army." I asked, "How many men have they?" General Grant repeated my question, addressing General Lee. General Lee went into an explanation to show why he could not tell the number of his men. He said: "I have not a complete organization in my army. . . . Many companies are commanded by non-commissioned officers. The books are lost." When he got thus far I said, suggestively, "Say 25,000 men." General Lee said, "Yes, 25,000." I went from the room at once, and meeting Colonel M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of General Ord's army, asked him if he could spare three days' rations (I think it was three days) of beef, salt and bread for the Army of Northern Virginia, numbering 25,000 men. He said, "I guess I can." I was not at all certain he could do it, because we had been having some lively marching, and I doubted if the provision trains and herd were up with the troops. But Small was equal to the emergency and I told him to issue the rations.

Cavalry Corps.....	213
Officers.....	1,501
Men.....	297
Artillery Corps.....	2,797
Officers.....	1,627
Men.....	12,338
Longstreet's Corps.....	674
Officers.....	5,833
Men.....	23,404
Gordon's Corps.....	2,451
Officers.....	
Men.....	
Totals.....	

You may be certain that this is correct. You may remember that Fitz Lee went off with his cavalry and that General Lee sent out after him to come in and surrender. He came in, I think, after we left. I remember you very well and pleasantly.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
To General Adam Badeau, Consul-General United States, London, England.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.-In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General E. Macfie, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Bennett, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hosen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 21, 1885.

The Target "practice season" will be as follows:

Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., May 4 to Aug. 3, and Sept. 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Assiniboine, M. T., May 4 to June 3, and July 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Bennett, D. T., May 4 to July 3, and Aug. 17 to Oct. 16; Fort Buford, D. T., May 4 to Aug. 3, and Sept. 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Custer, M. T., May 4 to July 3, and Sept. 1 to Oct. 31; Fort Ellis, M. T., June 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Keogh, M. T., May 4 to July 3, and Aug. 24 to Oct. 23; Fort Maginnis, M. T., May 4 to June 3, and July 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Meade, D. T., May 18 to July 31, and Sept. 1 to Oct. 17; Fort Missoula, M. T., May 4 to Aug. 3, and Sept. 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Pembina, D. T., May 18 to July 31, and Sept. 1 to Oct. 17; Fort Randall, D. T., May 4 to Sept. 3; Fort Shaw, M. T., May 4 to Sept. 3; Fort Sisseton, D. T., June 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Snelling, Minn., May 4 to Aug. 3; Fort Sully, D. T., May 4 to Aug. 3, and Sept. 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Totten, D. T., May 4 to July 31, and Sept. 1 to Oct. 17; Camp Poplar River, M. T., May 4 to Aug. 3, and Sept. 1 to Sept. 30; Fort Abraham Lincoln, Ord. Depot, May 4 to Aug. 3, and Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

* The remaining month for Fort Snelling will be designated after the completion of the Department Competition.

G. O. 2, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, April 27, 1885.

Under G. O. 44, c. s., from the H. Q. A., the exchange of stations between the 18th and 20th Regiments of Infantry, will be effected as follows:

1. The Commanding General Department of the Missouri will, not later than May 20, 1885, concentrate the 20th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and place it in movement by rail to Bismarck, D. T., where it will take boats and thence proceed to Rocky Point and Coal Banks, M. T., on the upper Missouri River. The Major and Cos. D and G will land at Rocky Point, thence march to Fort Maginnis, and there take post.

The Staff, Band, and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, H, I and K will land at Coal Banks, thence march to Fort Assiniboine, and there take post.

2. The Commanding General Department of Dakota will assemble the 18th Infantry at Coal Banks and Rocky Point, M. T., in time to meet the 20th Infantry upon its arrival there. Upon the arrival of the 20th Infantry at Coal Banks and Rocky Point, the 18th Infantry will proceed by water transportation to Bismarck, D. T., and thence by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Colonel, Staff, Band, and Cos. E and F will take post at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger and Cos. A, B, and D at Fort Hays; Cos. C and I at Fort Gibson, I. T.; Cos. G, H and K at Fort Reno, I. T.

3. The Colonel of the 18th Infantry will be relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by rail, so as to reach that place not later than May 20, 1885. He will relieve the Colonel of the 20th Infantry, thereat, on June 1, 1885, in his duties at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry, as required in par. 14, S. O. 44, c. s., A. G. O.

Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry, will, prior to his being relieved, report by letter to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to a station.

4. The Commanding General Department of the Missouri will arrange for rail transportation between Fort Leavenworth and Bismarck; the Commanding General Department of Dakota for water transportation between Bismarck and Rocky Point and Coal Banks, and for land transportation between the two latter places and Forts Assiniboine and Maginnis.

The land and water transportation will be exchanged by the two regiments at Coal Banks and Rocky Point, M. T.

5. The Commanding General Departments of Dakota and Missouri will take the necessary measures to properly protect such posts in their respective Departments as may be left without adequate garrisons, during the march of the troops indicated in this order.

By command of Major Gen. Schofield:

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, April 28, 1885.

In accordance with G. O. No. 44, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, the exchange of stations of the 5th and 9th Regiments of Cavalry will be effected as follows:

1. Major E. V. Sumner and Troops B, D and K, 5th Cavalry, will at once march to Arkansas City, Kansas, where they will be exchanged with three troops of the 9th Cavalry now serving in that vicinity.

When relieved from duty in the vicinity of Arkansas City, Major Sumner and the three troops of the 5th Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and there take post.

On arrival of Major Sumner and the three troops of the 5th Cavalry at Arkansas City, Lieutenant-Colonel N. A. M. Dudley and Troops A, G and I, 9th Cavalry, will march to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and there take post.

The necessary transportation for these movements will be exchanged at Arkansas City.

2. The Commanding General Department of the Platte will at once take measures to concentrate the remainder of the 5th Cavalry, at Fort Laramie, W. T., and direct it to march thence to Fort Riley, Kansas. On arrival at Fort Riley, this command will be assigned to stations by the Commanding General Department of the Missouri.

3. The dismounted men of the 5th Cavalry will be sent by rail with the heavy baggage to the stations of their troops.

4. The Commanding General Department of the Missouri will at once take measures to concentrate at Fort Riley, Kansas, all that part of the 9th Cavalry not included in the exchange with Major Sumner's command, as above specified, and direct it to march to Fort Laramie, W. T. On arrival thereat, the Colonel, staff, band, and Troops B, D, E, H and I will march to Fort McKinney, W. T., and there take post. Major Thomas B. Dewees and Troops C, F and K will march to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and there take post. Troop M will march to Fort Washakie, W. T., and there take post.

Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cavalry, will, on joining from leave of absence, take station at Fort McKinney, W. T.

5. The dismounted men of the 9th Cavalry will be sent by rail with the heavy baggage to the stations of their troops.

6. The Commanding General Department of the Platte will cause the necessary arrangements to be made for the transportation of the 5th Cavalry to the Department of the Missouri; the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for the transportation of the 9th Cavalry to the Department of the Platte.

The transportation taken by the 9th Cavalry to the Department of the Platte, and by the 5th Cavalry to the Department of the Missouri, will remain in those Departments and be transferred to the Quartermasters of the posts at which the troops of those regiments may take station.

7. The Commanding General Department of the Platte will at once order a company of the 7th Infantry, which will be designated by the Colonel of the regiment, to proceed to Fort Washakie, W. T., and there take post.

On arrival of the Headquarters and troops of the 9th Cavalry at Fort McKinney, W. T., the Commanding General Department of the Platte will order Company K, 9th Infantry, to march to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and there take post.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 25, 1885.

The "Nevada Trophy" having been awarded to Co. K, 25th Inf., as announced in G. O. 15, c. s., from the H. Q. A., and having been received by the Dept. Comdr., Capt. Cyrus N. Gray, commanding Co. K, 25th Inf., will repair to Dept. H. Q. to receive the Trophy and hold it for the company until the result of the next competition is announced.

By command of Brig. Gen. Terry:

SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 20, 1885.

Publishes a table of the "Authorized" and "Actual Strength" of Troops and Companies in the Department, so that post and regimental commanders may guard against making enlistments or assignments in excess of the "Authorized Strength," as limited in the table and notes herewith. The authorized strength of Troops, Companies and Regiments must in no case be exceeded by enlisting for a battery, troop or company already full as limited.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 24, 1885.

Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice, of this Department, with station at these H. Q., vice Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Inf., who is relieved.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE EAST, April 22, 1885.

In consequence of the need of extensive repairs to the target range at Fort Brady, Mich., before it can be used for practice, G. O. 5, c. s., from these H. Q., is modified so as to fix the period from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1885, as the "practice season" for that post for the current target year.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Major General Schofield, Comdg. the Division of Missouri, accompanied by Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., A. D. C., will make a personal inspection at San Antonio, and Fort Bliss, Texas; Santa Fe, Mex.; and Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 45, April 25, Div. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles A. Allgood, military storekeeper, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended ten days (S. O. 91, May 1, D. East).

A furlough for two months, to take effect after his re-enlistment, is granted Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles F. Ritch, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O., April 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month and seven days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major George H. Weeks, Q. M. (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. S., will proceed to Central City, Neb., on public business (S. O. 34, April 24, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

The troops, in the Department of Missouri, will be paid to include muster of the 30th of April, as follows: At Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Forts Riley and Hays, Kansas, by Major W. R. Gibson, Paymaster. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and the Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, and the recruiting parties at Saint Louis, Forts Gibson, Sill, Reno and Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas, by Major W. M. Maynard, Paymr. At Fort Bliss, Texas, and Forts Bayard, Selden and Stanton, N. M., by Major G. F. Robinson, Paymr. At the Camps of troops in the field guarding the Oklahoma country, including Camp Russell, I. T., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. At Dist. H. Q., Santa Fe, Forts Marcy, Wingate and Union, N. M.; Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, and Forts Lewis and Lyon, Colo., by Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr. (S. O. 60, April 20, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for two days is granted Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr., Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 40, April 21, D. Dakota)

Leave of absence for five days is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Saint Paul, Minn. (S. O. 39, April 20, D. Dakota)

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., will proceed, not later than May 1, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 87, April 25, D. East).

Payments of troops, in Dept. East, on muster of April 30, will be made as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Frankford Arsenal, Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe. Major I. O. Dewey, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac. Major John P. Willard, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario and Madison Barracks. Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymr., Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., Fort Columbus, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal and Plattsburg Barracks. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, Columbus Barracks, and Allegheny Arsenal. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., David's Island, Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Forts Trumbull and Adams, National Armory, Springfield, Fort Warren, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Fort Preble and Kenebec Arsenal. Major George R. Smith, Paymr., Jackson Barracks, Fort Barrancas, Little Rock Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks and Augusta Arsenal (S. O. 87, April 25, D. East).

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect May 11, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted A. Surg. W. B. Banister (S. O. 61, April 21, Dept. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. Jos. R. Smith, surgeon; Major Jno. S. Billings, surgeon; Major Henry McKelderry, surgeon, detailed to represent Med. Dept. of the Army at an-

nual meeting of American Medical Association, to be held at New Orleans, La., April 28, 1885 (S. O. 91, April 21, A. G. O.)

Asst. Surg. George H. Torney will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty (S. O. 87, April 25, D. East).

Major Charles C. Byrne, Surg., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, D. C., to take effect May 15, to relieve Capt. Calvin De Witt, Asst. Surg. Capt. De Witt will then report to the Surg. Gen. of the Army (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton is assigned to duty as Post Surgeon, Fort Bridger, Wyo., to relieve Asst. Surg. Wm. C. Borden, who upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report for duty (S. O. 33, April 22, D. Platte).

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Alfred N. Beach, Fort Ellis, M. T., to take effect about May 1; he having provided an acceptable substitute for duty during his absence (S. O. 38, April 17, D. Dakota).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. R. L. Robertson, Fort Ringgold, Texas (S. O., April 16, D. Texas)

Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Arthur will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report for duty at that post (S. O. 89, April 28, D. East).

Private F. J. Nemeck, Troop G, 4th Cav., 2d Class Hospital Steward, will proceed to Fort Grant for temporary duty (S. O. 40, April 18, D. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward R. Mitchell, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, was discharged by expiration of service, April 25, and was re-enlisted April 26, 1885.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Capt. J. E. Greer, Chief Ord. Officer, will, in addition to his other duties, temporarily take charge of the office of the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 60, April 20, Dept. Mo.)

Ord. Sergt. Jas. Hill (recently appointed from sergt., Troop B, 7th Cav.), now at Fort Yates, Dak. T., will proceed to Fort Lowell, Ariz. T., and report for duty (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.)

1,000 pounds of mortar powder will be shipped from Fort Columbus, and 1,000 pounds of mammoth powder from Fort Wadsworth, to Major Clifton Comly, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, at the Military Academy, West Point (S. O. 85, April 24, D. East).

The furlough from March 30 to April 20, granted Ord. Sergt. Martin Keefe, is extended to May 20 (S. O. 87, April 25, D. East).

Chaplains.

Chaplain Brant C. Hammond is assigned for station to Fort Davis, Texas (S. O. 44, April 18, D. Texas.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Chaplain Brant C. Hammond, Fort Davis, Texas (S. O. 44, April 18, D. Texas.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Hiram J. Penrod will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., under special instructions (S. O. 30, April 18, Sig. O.)

2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright is relieved from duty at Bismarck, D. T., and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. W. T. Blythe, Fort Laramie, will repair to Fort Assiniboine for special duty in connection with repair of military telegraph lines (S. O. 32, April 24, Sig. Office).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 23, 1885:

Co. A, 2d Inf., to Fort Townsend, Wash. T.
Cos. B and C, 14th Inf., to Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major James S. Brishin, Boise Barracks, will repair to Dept. Hdqs. for consultation with the Dept. Commander (S. O. 57, April 13, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., will send Major Thomas McGregor, or some experienced officer, to the scene of a reported disturbance in the vicinity of the Lapwai Agency, to be followed by one troop of cavalry (S. O. 56, April 11, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 58, April 15, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for five days is granted 2d Lieut. L. M. Brett, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 53, April 17, D. Cal.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Jas. H. Dudley, Troop M, Fort Klamath (S. O. 56, April 11, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. Owen Davis, Troop A, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Pecos, Colo., Tex.

On the arrival of Troops C and M at Camps Rice and Pecos Colorado, respectively, the detachment of infantry now at said camps will return to Fort Clark (S. O. 44, April 18, D. Tex.)

The Arizona Miner says: "The entire 3d Cavalry has left Bowie on its march to Texas, which will be a severe and arduous one, as in many places the country is but little better than an alkali desert, while the thermometer during the present portion of the year seldom falls below a hundred degrees during the day."

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on being relieved as Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1885, will proceed to join his regiment (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The journey of Capt. L. T. Morris from Fort Clark to San Antonio is confirmed (S. O. 43, April 16, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor is assigned to duty at the depot at Arkansas City, Kas., as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., to take effect from Feb. 28, 1885, the date of his assignment to duty at that point, by Col. Hatch, 9th Cav. (S. O. 59, April 18, Dept. M.).

Sergt. G. Hohlfeld, of Troop M, died recently at San Diego Barracks, Cal., of consumption.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D. E. H. L. and M. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; B. Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and G, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; F and I, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Major G. V. Henry is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 61, April 21, Dept. M.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., B. and Whipple Bks., A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; J and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

As soon as able to travel, all enlisted men of the 10th Cav. in hospital at Camp Rice will be sent to join their command (S. O. 43, April 16, D. Tex.).

The citizens of El Paso will long remember the treat afforded by the open air concerts of the 10th Cavalry Band during their recent stay there en route to Arizona. General Grierson and Adjutant Woodward were warmly thanked for their courtesy in this and other matters while at El Paso.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H. and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The leave of absence for one month granted 2d Lieut. George W. Van Deusen is extended one month (S. O. 33, April 14, Div. P.).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Rutledge Robinson, Bat. L, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 57, April 13, D. Columbia.).

Major Haskin took Light Bat. K on a short camping tour preparatory to the march to commence in June next.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Sergt. Henry Barnett, Sergt. G. W. Yearley, Thomas Clark, and John Lowder, Corpl. E. McCarty, and Privates S. Ellis, O. Heinrich, and H. Hamilton, all of Bat. A, and 1st Sergt. J. W. Kelley and Corpl. E. Bowman, of Bat. B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

The *Alta* says: "Co. B of Los Angeles has secured the services of Sergt. A. Barnett of Bat. A, 1st U. S. Art., one of the best drill-masters on the Pacific Coast, who will give the company special instructions in camp drill and camp duties between this and the time for the Division Encampment."

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Capt. John Egan will proceed to Boston, Mass., to confer with the State authorities concerning the encampment at South Framingham in which the light battery under his command is to take part (S. O. 90, April 29, D. East.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, G, and H, Ft. Columbia, N. Y.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Morton is further extended to Oct. 31, 1885 (S. O., April 27, H. Q. A.).

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Morton has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 31, 1885 (S. O., April 27, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. Alonzo Ray, of Bat. I, has been promoted sergeant, and Pvt. J. H. Wilson appointed corporal.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Co. A (Mills's) is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, and will proceed without delay to Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 56, April 11, D. Columbia.).

Major Leslie Smith will inspect at Fort Klamath certain Q. M. stores for which 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 56, April 11, D. Columbia.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

1st Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, Adjt., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service at Fort Shaw, M. T., vice Capt. Joseph Hale (recently promoted), who is relieved (S. O. 38, April 17, D. Dak.).

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. Wyllis Lyman, on being relieved as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1885, will proceed to join his regiment (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., C, H, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. F. V. Krug is granted a leave for twenty-two days (S. O. 37, April 14, D. Cal.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, F, H, and I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, C, and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. Alfred Morton and other witnesses in the case of Private Christian Werth, Co. G, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 34, April 24, D. Platte.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry B. Catts.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

We are indebted for a roster for April of the commissioned officers of the 10th Infantry. There are 33 officers on the list, with two vacancies for 2d lieutenants. Twenty-nine of the 33 are on duty, one present sick, and three on leave.

Sergt. James Scarlett, Co. F, and L. H. Leach, Co. D, have been examined for promotion to 2d Lieutenant by the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth. Both of these non-commissioned officers are intelligent looking men and will no doubt pass a creditable examination. They have only been in the Service two years and a half and the prospect of their becoming commissioned officers so soon there-

after speaks volumes for the Army and shows that young men with an honest ambition desiring to climb the ladder of military fame would do well to begin by serving in the ranks for two or three years. This chance is open to every boy in the land.—*Kansas City Times*.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 87, April 25, D. East.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

On arrival of Co. A (Mills's), 2d Inf., at Fort Townsend, Corral B (Kennington's) and C (Burke's) will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and take station (S. O. 56, April 11, D. Columbia.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs., E and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague will return to his station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 40, April 21, D. Dak.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.

2d Lieut. Elias Chandler will be governed by the subpoena to appear at a term of the District Court of Shackelford County, to be held in the town of Albany, Tex., April 27 (S. O. 46, April 22, D. Tex.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, recently promoted, is relieved from duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and will proceed to the station of his new company, E, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 80, April 20, D. Dak.).

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; G and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.

Col. Thomas H. Ruger is detailed for duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, and will relieve Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Inf., from his duties at the school July 1, 1885 (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; C and D, Ft. Reno, I. T.; E, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; F and G, Ft. Hays, Kas.; H, Ft. Supply, I. T.

Col. E. S. Otis, on being relieved at Fort Leavenworth July 1, 1885, by Col. T. H. Ruger, 18th Inf., will proceed to join his proper station in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., April 24, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months, from May 5, is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Waters (S. O. 45, April 25, Div. M.).

The *Kansas City Times*, of April 27, says: "The orders from Division Headquarters directing the movement of the 20th and 18th Infantry are looked for to-day from Chicago. It is understood that the companies of the 20th Infantry now in the Territory will concentrate at this point and proceed from here south under the command of Major Bates of the same regiment, the movement north not to begin later than May 20. Major Bates and Co. D (Bradley's) and Co. G (Maize's) are to take post at Fort Maginnis, M. T., while the remainder of the regiment, with Headquarters, band, and staff, will go to Fort Assiniboine, M. T."

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Conrad is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 61, April 21, Dept. M.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about May 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Lea Febiger, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 88, April 27, D. East.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1885.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant William C. Buttler, 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 16, 1885, vice Jones, who resigns his line commission, only.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Francis B. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry, only, April 16, 1885.

2d Lieutenant Benjamin M. Platt (retired), died April 17, 1885, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 13. Detail: Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art.; Capt. Aug. H. Bainbridge, Thomas F. Tobey, and Charles H. Warrens, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John V. White, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., and Henry C. Cabell, Jr., 14th Inf., and Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 14th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 56, April 11, D. Columbia.).

At Fort Riley, Kas., April 21. Detail: Major Albert Hartsuff, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. S. McNaught, 30th Inf.; Capt. L. H. Kueker and J. A. Olmsted, 1st Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle, Adjt., and C. W. Taylor, R. Q. M., 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. B. Moon, Jr., 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 59, April 15, Dept. M.).

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., April 23. Detail: Col. W. B. Royall, 4th Cav.; Capt. P. R. Brown, Asst. Surg.; Capt. D. H. Floyd, A. Q. M.; Capt. A. E. Wood and C. A. P. Hatfield, 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. S. L. Faison, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., Adjt. 4th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 59, April 16, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., April 27. Detail:

Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland and William I. Reed and 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. McIver, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 33, April 22, D. Platte.).

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 4. Detail: Capt. George M. Randall and Charles Wheaton, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, Charles H. Heyl, and Edwin B. Bolton, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton and William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 90, April 29, D. East.).

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., May 5. Detail: Capt. Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, H. C. Dames, and J. M. Califf, and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 90, April 29, D. East.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. F. de L. Carrington and 2d Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., will meet at Whipple Barracks, April 17, to adjust certain discrepancies found between weights as billed and as received at Maricopa, A. T. (S. O. 39, April 16, D. Ariz.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Charles Sutherland and Major John H. Janeway, Surgeons; Major R. H. Jackson, 5th Art.; Capt. Julius L. Powell, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art., will assemble at Governor's Island, April 30, to recommend a proper site for a garbage incinerating furnace proposed to be erected at that station (S. O. 88, April 27, D. East.).

As contemplated by the contract, a Board of Officers, to consist of Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M.; Major E. M. Heyl, Insp.-Gen., and Asst. Surg. G. L. Edie, will convene at Fort McIntosh, Tex., April 24, to inspect the new hospital at that post, reported as completed (S. O. 46, April 22, D. Tex.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Major Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Eng'rs., and Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Art., will assemble at the Subsistence Depot, Chicago, April 28, to fix the responsibility for a deficiency in olive oil, for which Major John W. Barriger, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 46, April 27, Div. M.).

Soldiers' Home, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1885.

By direction of the President the following named officers are selected for the offices of governor and deputy governor, respectively, of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, to take effect May 15, 1885, on which date they will report for duty to relieve the present incumbents of those offices:

For governor, Colonel Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army (retired).

For deputy governor, Captain Robert Catlin, U. S. Army (retired).

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War. (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.).

Clothing Allowance.—Lt. Gen. Sheridan has disapproved a request for an increase in the allowance to enlisted men of blouses, trousers, stockings, Berlin gloves and gaiters; also that enlisted men be allowed to purchase from the post quartermaster clothing in excess of their allowance. General Sheridan's disapproval was based upon the recommendation of Quartermaster General Holabird, who says: "The allowance of clothing is now much greater than the enlisted man actually draws; that quite a large saving appears to the credit of every moderately careful man at the termination of his enlistment; so that if some few of the minor articles seem inadequate to his wants they are largely supplemented and more than balanced by other more costly garments. The clothing list is now larger than it has ever been before in the history of the Army, and any increase without an equalizing decrease should not be considered. With regard to keeping a supply at each post for sale to officers and enlisted men it would be neither wise nor expedient, certainly not economical. Officers can by regulations (par. 2087) purchase clothing for their own use; when it is shown that the clothing supply at any post is inadequate, special requisitions can always be made and promptly filled."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

The *Vidette* of Fort Gibson, advertising to the recent orders transferring the 20th Infantry to the Department of Dakota, says: "After repeated attempts we acknowledge ourselves powerless to express our consternation, sorrow and chagrin at the receipt of orders from Washington to prepare for a transfer to another locality. We are now called upon to leave the sunny South and take charge of the benighted redskins, who dwell in the remote regions of the frigid North, called Montana. Should our benumbed fingers not lose their grip, and our ink condescend to remain in a liquid form, we shall from there send out the *Vidette* in a much enlarged and otherwise improved form. With this number (April 20) we for a time suspend publication. To one and all we bid a kind good-bye."

General Augur has instructed the commanders of Forts Supply, Marcy, Gibson, Reno, Sill, Union and Wingate, and Santa Fe, N. M., to provide transportation for a Select Committee of Congress, of which Hon. H. S. Holman, Indiana, is Chairman, who are on their way to inquire and investigate as to the expenditure of appropriations to Indians, public money for the Yellowstone Park, etc.

A siege battery is to be provided for the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, instruction with it to be superintended by Major E. B. Williston, 3d U. S. Artillery.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

A "special" to the *Globe-Democrat* says: "The question has been raised at the War Department as to how long the military guard of the 23d U. S. Infantry stationed at the tomb of Garfield, at Cleveland, O., is to be kept upon that duty. There is no probability that the guard will be relieved until the monument has been completed and the remains of

Garfield deposited in a vault from which their removal would be impossible."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

April 21, 1885, being the forty-ninth anniversary of the famous battle of San Jacinto, the occasion was duly celebrated throughout the State of Texas."

Department of Arizona.—Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook.

A despatch received early in the week from San José, Chihuahua, Mexico, says there can be no doubt but that the Apaches are again on the war path on the Sierra Madre Mountains.

A despatch from Nogales states that a battle has occurred between the Yaqui Indians and Mexicans, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 90 killed and wounded.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

A despatch of April 23, from Fort Totten, states that the whole force of cavalry and infantry there is held under marching orders to head off any movement across the line to help Riel. A courier from the Turtle Mountain Reservation says the Indians are all quiet on their reservation and exhibit no intention of going across the border.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

Orders are preparing for carrying out in detail the orders already promulgated transferring the 5th Cavalry to the Missouri; and the 9th Cavalry from the Missouri to the Platte. The headquarters of the 9th will be established at Fort McKinney, where General Hatch will be commanding, and five companies stationed. Three companies go to Fort Niobrara, under Lieut. Col. Dudley. Three companies go to Fort Robinson, under command of one of the majors of the regiment. One company will take station at Fort Washackie.—*Omaha Herald.*

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

The Vancouver Independent of April 23, says: "The reported Indian outbreak near Lewiston was the result of a story told in joke that a white woman had been killed by Indians. The two troops of Cavalry sent from Fort Walla Walla to Lewiston have returned to their post."

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T.

THE *Mineral Argus* of April 16 says: Capt. Garvey, who has been ill, is on duty again. Dr. Woodruff has a new office fitted up at the Post hospital. The cavalry are holding themselves in readiness for a campaign. 1st Lieut. Boutelle is expected from Fort Custer to assume command of Troop F.

The Maginnis minstrels give a benefit to Private John English, who recently lost his hand by a rifle ball.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness" is evidently Major Keeler's motto. The Post is kept in the most scrupulously neat condition.

Orders have been received to hold the Cavalry in readiness to march to the Canadian border should half-breeds attempt to cross the line to join Riel's forces.

Solon B. Stone, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and Miss Sword, niece of Col. Parnell, were united in marriage, April 15, in the presence of relatives and a few invited friends, the ceremony occurring at the quarters of Col. Parnell. The many friends of bride and groom extend best wishes.

Col. W. R. Parnell has been ordered to his home to await final retirement. He intends to make his home in Lower California, for which place he will depart in a short time.

The select party given by the bachelor officers of Fort Maginnis, last Friday evening, was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. About thirty couples were present, a portion being civilians of Cottonwood, Maiden and Maginnis, the remainder the married officers accompanied by their estimable wives.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Lewis Shortleeve, Co. G, 2d Infantry, recently tried at Fort Lewis, Col., for absence from reveille, drill, etc., these being repeated offences, General Augur, the reviewing authority, says: "It does not appear that the prisoner during his present term of enlistment has been tried at any previous time by General Court-martial, though he has been frequently amenable to trial before garrison courts. He asserts that he has been in the military service for seventeen years, during which time he was only once before tried by a General Court-martial, when he was acquitted. Assuming this statement to be true, and it appears that he has served more than three-fifths of his present term of enlistment, it seems proper that he should have another chance to redeem his character. The dishonorable discharge is therefore remitted, and the forfeiture of pay is reduced to ten dollars per month for the period of confinement adjudged in the sentence."

General Court-Martial Orders 39, Hdqrs. of the Army, April 21, 1885, publishes the Court-martial proceedings in the case of 1st Lieut. Jas. S. Jouett, 10th U. S. Cavalry, whose dismissal under the sentence of the court we reported last week. Lieut. Jouett was tried for: Charge 1st, Violation of the 60th Article of War, the specification reciting embezzlement and willful misappropriation of public funds entrusted to him as A. C. S., at Fort Davis, Texas.

Charge 2d, Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, five specifications, alleging attempts to defraud in drawing checks for value received from parties upon the San Antonio National Bank, having no personal funds there at the time, and attempting to mislead and deceive his troop commander in regard to absence from evening parade.

Charge 3d, Neglect of duty, five specifications, alleging neglect and failure to attend certain reviews, inspection, muster, etc.

Additional Charge 1st, Violation of the 33d Article of War, two specifications, alleging absence from reveille roll call and dress parade, not being prevented by sickness or other necessity.

Additional Charge 2d, Conduct to the prejudice, etc., three specifications, alleging failure to pay just

debts contracted with the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Davis.

Lieut. Jouett pleaded guilty to certain facts as recited in Charges 1 and 2, with exception of so much as charges intent to deceive and defraud; guilty to the specifications of Charge 3, but not guilty of the charge; not guilty of additional Charge 1 and its specifications, and not guilty of additional Charge 2.

The court found him substantially guilty, with the exception of willful misappropriation in Charge 1, and intent to deceive, and the first four specifications to Charge 2, and sentenced him "To be dismissed from the military service of the United States."

The proceedings, finding, and sentence having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President of the United States, the following are his orders endorsed thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 21, 1885.

The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. James S. Jouett, 10th Cavalry, is hereby confirmed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. James S. Jouett, 10th Cavalry, will take effect April 30, 1885, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army.

UNSERVICEABLE RIFLES.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., in Circular 7, of April 14, 1885, sets forth correspondence in regard to 46 rifles submitted for inspection with a view to obtaining new arms. The company officer stated the rifles had been in continuous service about five years, and that they do not shoot well. The Post Commander said: "These arms have generally received no greater damage than what has resulted from fair wear and tear. I am satisfied from my personal experience, that the rifling of arms becomes sufficiently worn in five years of target practice, hunting, etc., to render the arms unserviceable for long range shooting. This alone puts a company so armed at a disadvantage in target practice which cannot be overcome by skill; and yet perhaps it would be impossible to pronounce the arms 'unserviceable' in the ordinary acceptance of that term. Simply re-boreing would not put these arms in satisfactory condition. I recommend that they be sent where the rifling shoulders can be restored, or that they be exchanged for new arms." Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Merriam, 2d Infantry, was then specially designated to examine the rifles and to test their shooting qualities. "In so testing," says General Miles, "the rifles should be fired with a muzzle rest, aiming at the same point without change of sight or wind gauge, through a series of shots, say five for each arm, to determine the accuracy of the barrel by the grouping of shots; first allowing one or two sighting shots, if necessary, and the results should be compared with those from a good rifle. The firing should all be done by one man, a good shot being selected. It would be best to fire at long range, say five hundred yards. Inspection of the rifling from the muzzle is often misleading, as the driving edges of the lands are not visible, and wear of the edges seen from the muzzle has little, if any, effect on accuracy, while these edges are often worn by the ramrod when the driving edges are uninjured." The inspection resulted in the recommendation that eight only out of the forty-six should be condemned, some on account of inaccuracy and some on account of other damage. The target record showed excellent results at six hundred yards. General Miles, therefore, directs that, in view of the results obtained, when complaint is made of firing qualities of arms in any company, the plan indicated will be followed by the inspector. The target record will be appended to the inspection report, and only those arms condemned which are really unfit for effective service on account of great inaccuracy or serious damage, and which need to be replaced at once. As tests show that the barrel of a Springfield rifle or carbine will endure at least ten thousand fires before its accuracy is sensibly impaired, the cases are rare where firing alone injures the arm.

In connection with this subject it is observed that Lieutenant General Sheridan wrote to Department Commanders, April 17, directing that greater care be taken in the inspection of Springfield rifles and carbines, and saying: "In too many cases these arms have been condemned on account of an alleged wear of the rifling or from a presumed unserviceable condition, due only to several years of ordinary use. Subsequent examination and extensive trials of many arms turned into the National Armory for these assumed defects, have almost without exception shown that the rifling was not worn, and that the accuracy of the piece, when fired, in comparison with new rifles, was fully up to the standard. As with proper care in the preparation of reloaded ammunition, and the exclusive use of the wooden cleaning rod, these arms will fully retain their accuracy after much more than five years' service and after firing many thousand rounds, the lieutenant general directs that the assumption that the rifling is worn, or the fact that the arms have been five or six years in service, should not, in future, be considered as affording sufficient grounds for their condemnation."

WAITING TO BE ASKED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is rumored that there are several colonels who say they would like to retire, but will not apply because they might be dissatisfied afterwards. They cannot do any more field service, think it just they should be retired, and think they would prefer it; but as long as they are comfortably settled with their families, commanding posts and regiments, they do not propose to take upon themselves a responsibility they might afterwards regret; but, if forced, they would accept it cheerfully and make the best of it. They seem to want a little pressure to make them do what they want to do. Like the lady who, when weeping and angry, asked by a friend, "Can't you do as you please?" replied, "Yes, that's what makes me mad. I don't know which I want to do, and I want to be made to do one or the other; then, I can scold if it don't turn out right. It's a mean thing to leave it for me to decide. I don't want to do as I please."

TEXAS.

(From the London Broad Arrow.)

PROCEEDINGS OF U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE.

THIS issue of the *Proceedings* is above the average in interest. The feature of the number is the prize essay by Ensign W. J. Chambers of the United States Navy, on "The Reconstruction and Increase of the Navy," and, as it is on a similar subject to that which has of late been engaging public attention in our own country, it will naturally attract attention. For some time past the condition of the American Navy has been the subject of keen debate in Congress, the result being that it is generally conceded the United States Fleet is inadequate to the duties required of a Power with so extensive a seaboard, and which, though fortunately for itself, geographically outside the maelstrom of continental politics, may at any time be involved in one of those small wars which are often more harassing than conflicts on a more extensive scale—as, witness our own Zulu and Abyssinian Campaigns and the French "operations"—not wars—in Tonquin and off the coast of Madagascar. The evil results of the American constructive policy since the Civil War, have long been apparent. That policy, as Ensign Chambers points out, was framed for the maintenance of what was indefinitely termed a peace Navy. Now, extremes seldom or never succeed. In the past few years we have seen how an honestly conceived peace policy ends in the breaking of peace on an extended scale. The best guarantee of peace is to be prepared for war. The "peace" Navy of the United States has not proved even sufficient for its avowed object. As an attacking force the United States Fleet simply does not exist; as a defending force it is not strong enough even for a peace Navy. We have not space to detail the various proposals of the writer for improving this state of things, but feel compelled to remark that he appears to have thoroughly mastered the subject. He has endeavored to deal, with the type of vessel needed; how or when they should be built; the time and money required to build them; and—more important than all—what is necessary to ensure the future maintenance of the Navy in an efficient condition when its reconstruction has been accomplished. Although space forbids us detailing how he proposes to accomplish these desirable objects, we cannot refrain from quoting the following, from which a moral can be drawn:

In former days a small Board of "Navy Commissioners" was called upon to administer the affairs of the department; later on, it became evident that a division of the duties was required, and the bureau system was inaugurated. Now that we have found the bureau system unequal to the task, it is frequently asserted that the only remedy is a Board of Admiralty, modelled after that of England. Although such a system apparently suffices in England, I am not sure that we could rely on it to serve our own institutions with equal success. English periodicals are often severe in their criticisms on what is regarded as their faulty system, and they often give us an insight into its weakness. It is said that the civil and only permanent portion of that Board is "continually at loggerheads" with the executive ranks of the Service, and that the efficiency and discipline of the Service are disturbed at "the hands of civilian wire-pullers."

What might do very well in England would not necessarily do here, on account of the difference in the political and physical situations of the two countries. The English people is educated to believe that its only insurance on the prosperity of the nation's industries is the Navy, and the consequence is that the administration of that Navy is carefully and intelligently scrutinized by a people alive to its best interests. The Admiralty is obliged from necessity to avoid the evils of stagnation.

Although the peculiar physical situation of England and the industrial pursuits of her people are safeguards against inactivity in the Navy, yet a want of foresight has frequently been apparent in the administration of English naval affairs. The vast seafaring population of that busy nation has gained victories against great odds, but it has often been done with ships and guns inferior to those of their enemies, showing that the administration was not abreast of the times. That system of administration has distinguished itself by allowing others to lead the way in such innovations as the application of steam and the screw-propeller for war purposes, the development of ordnance in the days of smooth-bores, the adoption of breech-loading guns and multi-groove rifling, and the building of the first-class battle ships of the present day.

It may seem ridiculous for an American to criticize the system of a Power which still holds the "supremacy of the seas," but if it is evident that a system which bears good fruit ought to produce better, and if it is clear that the same system would not work so successfully under the circumstances in which we are placed, there is no reason why we should allow the success of that system to drag us into its errors, and no reason why we should not profit by whatever virtues it may contain.

On the whole the new United States Naval Secretary, Judge Whitney, will do well to study this admirable essay. The other articles in the *Proceedings* are also up to the mark. "Notes on the Literature of Explosives," by Professor Munroe, contains some interesting information which we have read with pleasure. "Curves of Stability of the *Daphne* and *Hammonia*," by Mr. Cramp, is also very readable. The article is, however, somewhat incomplete. This cannot be said of the next contribution, "Notes on Keel Bilges," by Naval Constructor Banks, or of the remaining articles. Taken altogether the latest issue of the *Proceedings* is a capital one.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At Aspinwall, U. S. C.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Was cruising in the vicinity of Carthage April 21.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. At Aspinwall, U. S. C.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Aspinwall.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Livingston, Guatemala, April 20. Was expected at Carthage about April 25. The new government under Barrillas seems to be permanently established, and affairs are quiet.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English has been ordered to command this station upon completion of his duties at the Congo River.

NIPISC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay, March 23, 1885.

Comdr. Dana, March 15, reported the *Nipisc* at Montevideo, which had been her headquarters. She had gotten under way several times for target practice and exercises at sea. Washington's birthday was celebrated by dressing the ship; the ceremonies were participated in by all the other national vessels in the harbor. A quarantine had been established for three days on all vessels arriving from Rio Janeiro, although from what could be learned that port is particularly healthy for the season. The political condition of the country in that vicinity is unsettled. About March 20, after the arrival of the American Mail, Commander Dana proposes to ascend the river to Buenos Ayres to remain there some days, and then cross over to Colonia. In Montevideo there is very little sickness reported, and it is considered by the resident physicians ashore remarkably healthy. The health of the officers and crew is and has been excellent.**European Station—Rear-Adml. Earl English.**

Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin will command this station, Admiral English having been transferred to the command of the South Atlantic Station.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Norfolk, Va. Under present orders, is to take the place of the *Lancaster*. Will be ready for sea about the middle of May.LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. After her visit to the Congo, she is to be the flagship of the South Atlantic Station, the *Pensacola* taking her place on the European Station. Was to leave Dolgar, March 31, for the Congo.A correspondent on the *Lancaster*, at Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, March 8, writes as follows:

After finishing repairs at Villefranche-sur-Mer, France, and taking in stores and provisions, the *Lancaster* sailed on Monday, February 9, for Gibraltar. A fair passage of four days brought us to the Rock of Gibraltar, where coal was taken on board. As monthly money was served out, the messes laid in a good stock of provisions for a long stay at sea. On Thursday, Feb. 19, we again got under way. When clear of the "gut" we met with a heavy westerly gale and considerable head swell. The admiral thought it prudent to seek harbor, and it was found at Tangier, Morocco. Here we stopped two days. While there the French gunboat *Desaix* came in. The *Desaix* and *Lancaster* exchanged salutes, and the minister made an official visit to Admiral English. Wind and swell having subsided, the *Lancaster* was off again the second day after her arrival, and soon Cape Spartel light was out of sight astern. The wind was fair, and we made on the ship, and on the 22d, Washington's Birthday, the engines were stopped, the fires allowed to go out, and on Monday the mainsail was bent with the intention of sailing all the way. Three days after, however, we were under steam again. On Feb. 25 we sighted the peaks of Tenerife in the afternoon. At 11 p. m. we anchored off the town of Santa Cruz. The peaks were visible 60 miles the day we sighted them, but on a very clear day I have seen them 100 miles. About the time we arrived Charles H. Francis, colored, an apprentice boy, died on board from pneumonia. He was buried ashore the next day with the usual honors. As soon as the ship was coaled we left the day after our arrival, and having a fair and strong northeast trade wind, the fires were hauled again Feb. 27. On March 4 Cape Verde was sighted. But for the saving of coal by sailing, we did not run to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island, but shaped our course for Sierra Leone. We sailed altogether about 1,000 miles. On March 8, at 11 a. m., we anchored in the harbor of Freetown, Sierra Leone, and from this place will sail for the Congo River.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived off the mouth of the Congo River, March 13, 1885, as reported by cable.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Was at Constantinople March 12, and to leave April 2.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur.

Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley will command this station.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. Reported by telegram to have sailed from Valparaiso, Chili, March 18, on her cruise to Society and Sandwich Islands. Thence to San Francisco, to arrive not later than May 25.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Panama on the 26th of April. Commander Yates Stirling reports to the Dept., under date of Jan. 16, the assistance rendered by his command, at a fire which occurred at the New Zealand Timber Works, Auckland, Lieut. Comdr. Stockton being in temporary command, promptly sent an officer on shore asking if he could be of any assistance to the fire department, and the offer being accepted, a party of men, under Lieut. W. F. Halsey, was landed, and was able to render valuable aid in

the extinguishment of the fire. The Mayor gratefully acknowledged by letter the service rendered, as did also the directors of the timber company and the chief of the fire brigade. The directors in a few days sent a check for £10 10s. for distribution among the crew, but as it could not be accepted, it was agreed that it should be donated to the Sailors' Rest in Auckland. Comdr. Sterling writes that he cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the men on the occasion, and that Lieut. Halsey is deserving of great praise for the judgment shown in handling the men under his charge.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Panama April 21.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Left La Libertad April 20, for San Jose.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, March 13, where she was to remain until relieved by some other vessel.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Was to relieve the *Juniata* at Pagoda Anchorage by last advice, March 24. On March 15, was up Pearl River as high as the barrier, 12 miles below Canton.JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Pagoda anchorage, Min River, March 14. To be relieved by the *Enterprise*, and was then to go to Shanghai, China.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Was at Malta, April 16, as reported by cable.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, March 2, to relieve the *Enterprise* at Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H., fitting out. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station.

OSSIFEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Chemulpo, Corea, March 14, and would probably go to Nagasaki and ports on Coast of China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, Feb. 4.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Hong Kong, March 13, 1885. Was to proceed to Nagasaki or Chefoo, stopping at Amoy, according to advices of March 24.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 26, 1885, from Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 26, 1885, from Norfolk, Va.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 26, 1885, from Norfolk, Va.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York Navy-yard.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Cartagena.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, Feb. 11, 1885.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCartney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY paid an unexpected visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday afternoon. After a long talk with Commandant Chandler, the Secretary inspected the yard and then went to New York.

JOSEPH N. DOLPH and John T. Morgan, members of the Naval Committee of the U. S. Senate, visited

Annapolis, April 25, accompanied by Lieut. Jaques, and made an official inspection of the naval ordnance proving grounds opposite the Naval Academy. Experiments were made with several of the steel guns, which had been sent there to be tested, with satisfactory results. The visitors were conveyed in steam launches to the proving grounds, and were gratified with their visit.

THE annual reunion of the "Farragut Veteran Association," of Philadelphia, was held Saturday evening, April 25, at Naval Post Hall, to celebrate the 23d anniversary of the capture of New Orleans by the Naval forces under Admiral D. G. Farragut. Letters were read from Admiral Porter, Loyall Farragut (son of the Admiral), and from the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and others, regretting their inability to be present. Songs, recitations and addresses were participated in, to the delight of all present. Mr. Isaac K. Archer, President, and James B. Nicholson, Secretary of the U. S. Sloop-of-War *Jamestown* Veteran Association, of Philadelphia, each sang and made speeches appropriate to the occasion. The evening's entertainment wound up with a banquet.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the Senate Naval Committee, which was authorized to sit during the summer to inquire into the needs of the service, has gone to the Mare Island yard. The report probably arose from the fact that Senator Cameron, chairman of the committee, accompanied by Ensign Rodgers, who was recently detailed to duty with the committee, left Washington some time ago on a pleasure trip to Los Angeles, Cal. Senator Hale, who is a member of the committee, says he does not anticipate that a meeting will be held until early in the fall.

On Tuesday, April 23, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Commander G. W. Coffin, U. S. N., formally transferred the *Alert* to Captain Drummond, of the British man-of-war *Tenedos*. The ceremony was exceedingly brief. Commander Coffin, in a few words, returned the *Alert* to the representative of the British Government with the hearty thanks of the United States for her use in searching for the Greely party. He then hauled down the American flag. Captain Drummond accepted the transfer and expressed his pleasure that the vessel had been of service in the cause of civilization and humanity, and ran the Union Jack to the masthead. Gov. Ritchey, U. S. Consul, Gen. Frye, and other guests present were then shown over the ship. The *Alert's* crew will return to New York, via Boston, by the steamer *Worcester* to-morrow. The *Alert* will probably sail for Hudson's Bay May 12, with a picked crew of Newfoundland seamen.

The examination of Paymaster General Smith on Tuesday by the Naval Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate his official conduct was confined to questions relative to the establishment of the records in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, of which he is the custodian.

THE Board of Inspection will inspect the *Pensacola* at Norfolk (or Hampton roads) on May 5, preparatory to her departure for the Mediterranean.

MAJOR W. B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C., goes on the retired list May 4. There are quite a number of officers of the corps applying for the position to become vacant, the most prominent of which is Captain H. B. Lowry, the present assistant quartermaster in charge of the Depot at Philadelphia. There are also many applicants for the position of assistant quartermaster should Captain Lowry be promoted.

A DESPATCH from Newport, R. I., April 30, says: Business is unusually lively on and about the training ships at this port, and all the necessary preparations are being made for their departure on the annual cruise on Saturday, May 2d. Commodore Schley has arrived here for the purpose of inspecting the vessels prior to their departure. A large number of boys have been sent from the schoolship *New Hampshire* to the training ships.

A NUMBER of officers and men were secured in Philadelphia this week for the Haytian Navy. The majority of them were formerly connected with the Haytian service, and went out to Hayti on board the *Ethel*, afterward the *Desaix*, to assist in putting down the late rebellion. Comdr. S. Cooper, of the Haytian Navy, leaves with the party for Port au Prince on the Atlas line steamer from New York, May 6. This action on the part of the Haytian Government is not occasioned by any trouble on the island, but rendered necessary by the incompetency of the native officers to maintain discipline and of the engineers to run their steamers.

The detail of officers for the *Mohican* will be announced early next week.

P. A. Paymasters Cann and Frazer, returned home from the Pacific Station under sentence of Court-martial, have appealed to the pardoning for mitigation of sentence, holding that there were irregularities in the proceedings and that the sentence was disproportionate to the offence. The Secretary of the Navy has the papers before him and will make his recommendations to the President in a few days.

NAVY GAZETTE**Ordered.**

APRIL 25.—Naval Cadet T. H. Gignilliat and S. Z. Mitchell, to final examination for promotion.

APRIL 27.—Lieutenant Charles A. Foster, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster C. F. Guild and J. F. Tarbell, to continue to discharge present duties until September 30, 1885.

Chief Engineer T. Zeller to continue to discharge present duties until Dec. 1, 1885.

Captain W. E. Fitzhugh, Commanders G. W. Sumner, A. S. Crowninshield, C. M. Chester, F. E. Chadwick and T. F. Jewell, Lieutenant Commanders G. W. Pigman and T. A. Lyons, Lieutenants Wm. W. Reisinger, C. G. Bowman and A. R. Couden, Medical Director A. C. Gorgas, Surgeon G. F. Winslow, Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, Paymasters J. E. Tolfree and F. H. Hinman, Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder, Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Boatswain E. Crissey, Gunners R. H. Cross, James Hayes, Samuel Cross, C. B. Magruder, Wm. W. Carter and Wm. Halford, Carpenters Warren Barnard, Thos. P. Smith and Isaac Cooper, Sailmakers J.

Roddy and T. O. Fasset, to continue to discharge present duties until May 1, 1885.

Commander H. F. Picking, Lieutenant Commander C. A. Schetky, Professors S. Newcomb, Asaph Hall, Wm. Harkness, J. R. Eastman, J. R. Soley and E. Frisby, Naval Constructor George W. Much, Civil Engineers U. S. G. White, M. T. Endicott, A. G. Menocal and C. C. Wolcott, to continue on present duties until May 1, 1885.

APRIL 30.—Assistant Surgeon Andrew R. Wentworth, to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Commander J. C. Watson to Navy-yard, New York, as Equipment Officer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott from the Receiving Ship St. Louis and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 1.—Commander Benj. F. Day has been ordered to command the Mohican.

Detached.

APRIL 25.—Lieutenant Commander George M. Totten, from duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 27.—Ensign Albert W. Grant, from the Iroquois, and ordered to proceed home and report.

APRIL 30.—Commander George W. Coffin, from the Alert, and ordered as inspector ordnance at the Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant Corwin P. Rees, from the Alert, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant N. R. Usher, from the Alert, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Lieutenant Chas. H. Amsden, from the Alert, and ordered to duty in the Nautical Almanac office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green, from the Alert, and ordered to duty in the Museum of Hygiene.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kearny, from the Alert, and ordered to temporary experimental duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

MAY 1.—Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, May 20, and ordered to New York Navy-yard.

Ensign R. P. Schwerin, from the Alert, and ordered to Ordnance duty at New York yard.

Naval Constructor Geo. W. Much, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to special duty at the Navy Department.

Resigned.

Naval Cadet W. C. Callaghan, from April 27.

Commissioned.

Ernest Wm. Auzel, of New Orleans, La., Andrew R. Wentworth, of Kittery, Me., and Oliver Dwight Norton, of Cincinnati, Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from April 22, 1885.

Revoked.

MAY 1.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Z. L. Tanner, of April 23, and to continue in command of the Albatross.

Changes on the Pacific Station.

Ensign J. H. Oliver and Naval Cadet A. C. Matthews, from the Hartford, and ordered to the Shenandoah.

Naval Cadet N. S. Moseley, ordered to the Iroquois from the Wachusett.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, ordered to the Iroquois from the Monongahela.

Changes on Asiatic Station.

Ensign J. H. L. Holcombe was detached from the Trenton, March 14, and reported for duty on board the Alert, March 16, going to Canton on the Enterprise.

Ensign G. W. Denfeld was transferred, March 18, from the Alert to the Enterprise.

Ensign C. A. Gove was transferred, March 21, from the Enterprise to the Trenton.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Webb left the Alert, March 22, for the U. S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, having been condemned by medical survey.

Lieutenant Commander Royal B. Bradford left the Trenton, March 24, for the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., having been condemned by medical survey.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant H. K. White, from the Torpedo Station, on the expiration of the present course of instruction, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Boston.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear Admiral Davis, dated at Hong Kong, March 24. On March 13, Admiral Davis shifted his flag to the Enterprise and visited Canton, going up the Pearl River as high as Whampoa about eight miles from the city where the Alert was. The Alert was inspected and will remain off Canton until relieved by some other vessel. The Enterprise would relieve the Junata at Pagoda Anchorage. Admiral Davis intended to go to Shanghai in the Junata. The Trenton would go to Nagasaki or Chefoo stopping at Amoy. Orders have been sent to the Osage to proceed to Nagasaki in case the services of that vessel was not needed at Corea to protect American interests; she would then be sent to the coast of China. The English vessels had been withdrawn from the treaty ports and were concentrating at Hong Kong. The Russians had also withdrawn their vessels and the only other vessels available for service at the treaty ports, except those of the United States, were three German and one Italian. In consequence of these withdrawals no change is reported in the disposition of the Chinese towards foreigners.

REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. J. W. White and M. A. Healy, of the Revenue Marine, have recently been sitting in San Francisco as a Board of Examiners to examine 2d Lt. J. W. Howison, of the Corwin, and 2d Lt. J. A. Rhodes, of the Walcott, for promotion to 1st Lieutenancies.

1st Lieut. A. D. Littlefield assigned to bark Chase at New Bedford.

2d Lieut. John Morrisey, to steamer Boutwell at Savannah, Ga.

3d Lieut. J. C. Moore, to steamer Fessenden at Detroit, Mich.

Chief Engr. James A. Doyle, to steamer Walcott at Port Townsend, W. T.

Chief Engr. James T. Wayson, to special duty at San Francisco, Cal.

2d Asst. Engr. C. W. Munroe, to steamer Bibb at Ogdensburg.

ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASES.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued the following order:

My attention has been called to the dealings of this department with the American Wood Preserving Company; to the large sums of money paid for the use of the patent, and recently for the purchase of a large plant erected at the Boston Navy-yard by the company. Such personal investigation as I have been able to make has convinced me that a thorough examination and investigation of all the matters connected with the dealings of the Government with this company should be made, including an investigation into the utility of the invention and its practical value. The Government is in possession of an expensive plant recently purchased for use in connection with this invention. I am unable to find that the invention has gone into general use or that private individuals are availing themselves of its supposed superior merits. I hereby designate and detail Capt. Francis M. Bunce and Capt. Henry L. Howison to act with Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of the city of New York, to look into the whole matter and report to me.

The patent referred to above was purchased by the Government a few months ago at a cost of \$50,000.

The Board appointed to inquire into this neglect will meet at the New York Navy-yard on Monday next.

HE GOT THROUGH.

GENERAL BRAGG, of Wisconsin, tells a story of being called upon in Washington during the war by Colonel Beal, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, of whom he says:

"He was born and raised in Maryland, and his conversation and manners showed his southern birth and breeding. He was loyal to the core and brave as a lion, but he had not been fortunate, and when he came to see me I suppose he was 'dead broke,' and knew that I had some money, or I would not be in Washington. After he had been seated a very short time he asked:

"General, may I touch your bell?"

"Certainly," said I.

"The touch brought brandy and water, and after he had 'touched the bell' three or four times the Governor rose, straightened himself, tilted his hat back, thrust his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat, cleared his voice, and began:

"General, I have been seeking a commission as colonel in one of the new negro regiments about to be organized in Florida, and I have been before this blank board for examination."

"Well," said I, "I suppose you got through."

"Got through! got through! Oh, yes, I got through, sir; no doubt about that, sir. You see, sir, old Casey is president of the board—Silas Casey, you know, sir. Why, I knew Casey long ago before he was as big a man as he seems to think he is now. Well, sir, I went before his blank board, sir. There he and the rest of them sat looking as wise as owls. Well, General, what kind of a blank fool question do you suppose that fellow Casey fired at me? Why, sir, he asked me to do a sum in decimal fractions. I just raised my spectacles, and took a good look at him and his board, and then I said, 'Gentlemen, if you expect to put down the Rebellion with decimal fractions you are blankedly mistaken,' and I took my hat and bowed myself out sir. Oh, yes; I got through."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, U. S. A., contributes to the June number of Harper's Magazine an illustrated article on "Bogota."

Volume one of the report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1884, which contains all of the bureau reports except the long statistical tables of the Surgeon General, has been received from the Public Printer and copies are now being sent out by the distributing clerk.

The May number of the "Magazine of American History," contains an interesting article by William Elliott Griffiths, on "Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry," and a notable paper by the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, entitled "General Roger Enos—A Lost Chapter of Arnold's Expedition to Canada, in 1775."

An excellent "Atlas," illustrating the relations between the Russians and British empires on the Afghan frontier, has been photographed at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, by Lieutenant T. H. Bliss, 1st U. S. Artillery, adjutant of the school, aided by Musician G. Deuschle, Battery G, 1st Artillery.

THE FRENCH FORMIDABLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE JOURNAL of April 25 contains some particulars of the French battle-ship *Formidable*, recently launched, in which you say, "We correct King's length of the ship." This is misleading. The figures contained in my book, 321 ft. 5 in., is the length on the water-line; the figures 341 ft., taken from the *L'Avenir Militaire*, and given by you, is probably the length over all. The next, and last, edition of my "War Ships" will show no change in the figures already given of this ship—guns excepted. When the *Formidable* was ordered to be built the Minister of Marine announced in the Chamber of Deputies that she was designed for three 100-ton guns. Later on 75-ton guns were ordered.

It may be well to remember that no reliable data relating to the warships of any Continental Power can be obtained from their publications, especially the French, except it be by authority.

In all cases where I have been furnished with drawings or dimensions from official sources, the figures have differed from published reports.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. KING, Chief Engr., U. S. N.

PHILA., April 29, 1885.

A WORD FOR THE POST QUARTERMASTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ALTHOUGH the Army is to be congratulated on the method of selecting the latest appointment to the Quartermaster's Department, it would undoubtedly be more satisfactory if the list sent to the President had not been confined to Regimental Quartermasters, as it appears to have been, judging from your editorial. The services of Post Quartermasters should have been taken into consideration, as there are many who have been doing the work for years. Regimental Quartermasters receive Captain's pay for their services, and have the assistance of Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants, who are thoroughly educated in their work.

Post Quartermasters receive no compensation and have for their assistants, generally, line sergeants who have never before performed the duties.

Under these circumstances it can be readily seen that an officer who has performed the duties of Post Quartermaster satisfactorily for years is certainly deserving of some recognition—if not here—at least hereafter.

THE death is announced of another of the military heroes of the Italian insurrection, Gen. Nicola Fabbrizi, March 31, at the age of 80 years. He was created by Garibaldi Dictator and Minister of War of the new Sicilian Government. In 1861 he co-operated with Gen. Cialdini in the suppression of brigandage, and in 1867, holding then the rank of General, he took a prominent part in the Garibaldian expedition.

WE are requested to call attention to the fact that the committee on the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty enlightening the World, to assist in the completion of the pedestal, have prepared a miniature statuette, an exact counterpart of the original, six inches in height, the figure being made of bronze, the pedestal of nickel silver, which they are now delivering to subscribers throughout the United States for the small sum of \$1 each, or 12 inches in height \$5 each. Remittances should be addressed to Richard Butler, Secretary, No. 33 Mercer street, New York. This new wonder of the world, which is now being loaded on the French transport *Isdra* for shipment to this country, where it is expected about May 25, is the largest statue in the world. Forty persons found standing room within the head. A six-foot man standing on the level of the lips only just reached the eyebrow. Fifteen people might sit round the flame of the torch, which elevation can be reached by a spiral staircase within the outstretched arm. The Colossus of Rhodes was nothing to it. It could carry the "Bravaria" or the "Hermann" in its arms. It towers to the skies from the yard of the Rue de Chazelles, where it has been eight years in construction, and the view from its coronet sweeps clear of the six story houses and beyond the walls of Paris. The weight is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 pounds are copper and the remainder wrought iron. It will be erected on Bedloe's Island, this being the location selected for it by Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was appointed by the President to make the selection. When placed in position it will loom up 305 feet above tide water, the height of the statue being 151.2 feet, that of the pedestal 91 feet, and foundation 52.10 feet.

BAKING POWDERS.

INTERESTING TESTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the Analytical Chemist for the Government, has made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength Cubic inches Gas per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder).....	127.4
"Patapoco" (alum powder).....	125.2*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old.....	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such" fresh.....	121.6
"Hanford's None Such" old.....	84.35
"Redhead's".....	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder).....	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (contains lime).....	110.8
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Czar".....	106.8
"Dr. Price's" (contains lime).....	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul).....	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed.....	98.2
"Congress" yeast.....	97.5
"C. E. Andrews and Co's" (contains alum).....	78.17*
"Hecker's".....	52.5
"Gillets".....	54.2
"Bulk".....	50.5

* In his report, the Government Chemist says: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand. Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist for the U. S. Government at Washington, says: "The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder, prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

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CAPTAIN L. DEXTER, commanding the steamship
City of Para, has addressed a letter to the Secre-
tary of the Navy, in which he compliments in the
highest terms the officers and marines who were
sent from New York in that vessel to Aspinwall.
Their conduct while on shipboard, he says,
their courtesy and readiness to promote harmony
and discipline, excited his warmest admiration. In
his opinion, a finer body of men was never sent to
protect our country's interests.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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OUR NEW NAVY GUNS.

THE Ordnance Department of the Navy is making
all possible effort to complete the batteries for the
new cruisers by the time the vessels are ready to be
put into commission. The clerical error in the last
appropriation bill, which deprived the depart-ment
of an appropriation for this purpose, will necessarily
occasion some delay, but the majority of the guns
can be completed in season. They consist of four
8-inch breech-loaders, in half turrets, eight 6-inch
and two 5-inch breech-loaders, for the *Chicago*; one
6-inch breech-loader for the *Dolphin*, and four 8-inch
and six 6-inch each for the *Boston* and *Atlanta*. Of
the twenty-one 6-inch hooped breech-loading guns,
five have been completed, six are being made under
contract with the South Boston Iron Works, five with
the West Point Iron Works, and five are being con-
structed by our own workmen at the Washington
Navy-yard. The steel forgings for all these guns are
made by the Midvale Steel Company of Phila-
delphia. Of the guns completed one has been tried
and is said to have stood a higher test than any
similar gun ever manufactured. The designs for these
guns, as well as for all the others referred to in this
article, were prepared by the Ordnance bureau at
the Navy Department. The weight of the 6-inch
gun is 11,000 pounds. It is designed to carry a
charge of 50 pounds and projectile of 100 pounds,
initial velocity 2,000 f. s. Of the twelve 8-inch
guns required, eight have been ordered, and are
under construction. Four are being built at the
Washington Navy-yard, and two each by the South
Boston and West Point Iron Works.

The 8-inch weighs 27,000 pounds; weight of pro-
jectile, 250 pounds; weight of charge, 125 pounds; in-
itial velocity, 2,000 f. s. In addition to those above-
mentioned the two 5-inch guns for the *Chicago* and
the two 10-inch guns for the *Miantonomoh* are being
made at the Washington Navy-yard. The weight
of the 5-inch 30 cal. is 5,800 pounds, charge 30
pounds, and projectile 60 pounds; initial velocity,
2,000 f. s. One of these guns will be of 26 cal.
and will weigh 4,200 pounds. The 10-inch gun
weighs 53,000 pounds; charge, 250 pounds; projec-
tile, 500 pounds; initial velocity, 2,000 f. s. The
tube for the 10 1/2-inch gun will shortly be ordered.
The tube for the 12-inch gun will not be contracted
for until another appropriation has been made. The
10 1/2-inch gun is designed to weigh 62,000 pounds,
and will carry a projectile of 550 pounds, with a
powder charge of 275 pounds. The 12 inch gun
will weigh 44 tons; charge, 425 pounds; projectile,
850 pounds; initial velocity, 2,000 f. s. A 6-inch
wire-wound gun is being constructed as an experi-
ment. Its weight is 10,500 pounds; weight of pro-
jectile, 100 pounds; charge, 50 pounds; initial
velocity, 2,000 f. s.

The Washington Navy-yard is now one of the
busiest places in the country, and to ordnance people
one of the greatest interest. The shops in this yard
employ two hundred and seventy men, which is
probably more than one-half of the whole number
employed in the yard. The machine shops of all
the other departments have been brought into use

for ordnance work, and when all the men are ac-
tively engaged the scene in them is quite animated.
The most interesting part of the work is in shrink-
ing the jackets and hoops on the tube. When this
work is in progress Commander GOODRICH and his
efficient assistants always have a crowd of interested
spectators, many of whom come from distant points
to witness the work. This work of assembling the
parts is accomplished by heating the jacket to a tem-
perature sufficient to expand it to a size slightly
greater than the tube. The utmost skill is necessary
in calculating the shrinkage, so as to make the jacket
of just sufficient size to pass over the tube when
heated and to fit firmly when it cools. Too great a
shrinkage would cause a strain on the metal, while
too little would prevent the jacket from fitting
closely.

The removal of a jacket from its tube, which was
recently made necessary with one of the 8-inch
guns, is an interesting piece of work, requiring
very skillful manipulation. The gun is so fixed that
the molten metal can be poured around the jacket,
the heat giving it an expansion sufficient to draw
the tube out. Great care is taken to raise the tube
from the jacket immediately after being loosened.
A short delay would cause the tube to expand pro-
portionately, making it impossible to draw the
jacket from it.

The steel tubes, jackets and hoops for the smaller
calibres were all furnished by the Midvale Co. The
tubes and jackets are rough turned and bored at the
yard, and then returned to the Midvale Co. for oil
tempering for the purpose of raising the metal up
to the standard. After the tubes and jackets have
been tempered, and specimens from them tested and
approved, they are again sent to the Navy-yard,
where they are fine bored and fine turned, prepara-
tory to assembling with the other parts of the gun,
many of which are tempered at the yard. This pro-
cess consists of immersing the steel at a cherry heat
in a bath of oil, and there allowing it to cool. For this
purpose there is, at the Navy-yard, a tank sunk in
the ground about 17 feet deep, with a diameter of 5
feet, and holding 1,000 gallons of oil. It is necessary
to have the liquid in which the steel is immersed at
a low temperature, and to this end the tank is con-
structed with a 5-inch space around the inner tank,
through which water circulates. Sperm oil was at
first used, but cotton seed oil is now substituted, as
it is much cheaper and answers the purpose equally
well. On cooling, the steel is tested to ascertain
the tensile strength, elasticity and extension, and it
is often necessary to repeat the process or to anneal
it. The annealing process consists in burying
the metal in a tank filled with sand, under which a
fire is built and banked, and the whole allowed to
cool. When the steel is taken out it possesses in-
creased ductility.

In addition to the construction of these guns
much work has been and is being done at the yard
in the way of making machinery tools, etc., neces-
sary to carry on the work of building the guns.
Carriages for the guns are also being made. A
great lathe is now being constructed for handling
the two 10-inch guns. The jackets have been
shrunk on these two guns, and when the lathe has
been finished they will be pushed to completion as
rapidly as possible.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.

THE Secretary of the Navy on the 25th of April
appointed Mr. SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, of Westover,
Md., and formerly of the Navy, to fill the vacancy
of civilian member of the Naval Advisory Board,
caused by the resignation some months ago of Mr.
MILERS CORYELL. This appointment was unsolicited
and entirely unexpected by Mr. ARCHBOLD, who was
in retirement at his farm on the eastern shore of
Maryland. He has already entered upon his office,
having decided that it is his duty to waive personal
considerations, accept the appointment and do what
he can to make a success of the unfinished vessels,
and to aid in determining the question of their con-
formity to the contract.

Mr. ARCHBOLD was born in Belfast, Ireland, July
15, 1815, coming to this country when he was six
years old. He lost his parents early in life, and be-
came an apprentice under WATCHMAN and BRANT,
machinists, of Baltimore, with whom he remained

until he was twenty-two years of age. Thence he went to Wheeling, W. Va., to set up the first planing machine west of the Alleghenies. May 27, 1843, he entered the United States Navy as Third Assistant Engineer, and was on the steam frigate *Missouri* when she was burned in the harbor of Gibraltar in October of the same year. He served with Commodore PERRY in the Mexican war, and accompanied him in the famous Japan expedition. Having served eleven years at sea he was promoted by President BUCHANAN to be Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, and resided three years in Washington. He acted also as Chief Engineer of the steamer *Susquehanna*. On the 4th of March, 1861, he resigned the position of Engineer-in-Chief to engage in ship and engine building at the Pennsylvania Iron Works at Chester, Pa. Mr. ARCHBOLD was also in 1873 Marine Consulting Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Four years ago he removed to Westover, Somerset County, Md., where he has since been known as an active and energetic farmer.

It was during his connection with the bureau then attached to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs that the 10 steam sloops of war were constructed, which added so much to the efficiency of the Navy, viz.: the *Lancaster*, *Pensacola*, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford* and *Richmond* (now all flag ships). The *Mohican*, *Narragansett*, *Wyoming*, *Dacotah* and *Seminole*, which latter class may be regarded as having disappeared, although the *Wyoming* is still in use, and the *Mohican* rebuilt. He resigned his position in the Navy March 25, 1861, and soon afterwards entered private business. He became a member of the eminent firm of REANEY, SON AND ARCHBOLD, whose establishment was that at Chester now owned by JOHN ROACH AND SON. REANEY, SON AND ARCHBOLD constructed the machinery of the *Tahoma*, *Suwanee*, *Shamokon*, *Waterloo* and the *Paul Jones* (vessels in service during the late war), and built the *Pinta* and *Nina*, two iron tugs now in use, and the monitor *Tuxis*.

The new civil member of the Board has always been regarded as an engineer of high merit, and is in manners most agreeable and courteous. His former friends, both in and out of the Navy, are pleased at this marked recognition by the new administration of his ability and integrity, and are full of hope that his practical knowledge and experience will prove of great value in bringing about that which is most desired—the construction of such vessels as will tend to increase the strength and tone of our ships of war.

WITH reference to a statement in our article of March 7 on "Congress and the Navy," in regard to the amount appropriated for rebuilding the Navy, a correspondent says:

"The Navy Dept. has no authority or power to increase the Navy without specific appropriations therefor by Congress. During the last twenty years, if I recollect correctly, but three such appropriations have been made, viz.: Between the years 1870 and 1873 \$600,000 was appropriated for building two torpedo vessels, the *Alarm* and *Intrepid*; about \$3,000,000 was appropriated for building six small gunboats for cruisers—of these, five were built of the *Essex* and *Alliance* type, and one, the *Trenton*, on an enlarged model. Then the appropriation for building the *Dolphin* and other vessels on models of the 'Advisory Board.' Mr. ROBESON, under the old system of keeping up the Navy out of the appropriation for general repairs of vessels, improved or rebuilt a number of the old wooden vessels, on larger plans, with steam power, and these vessels chiefly compose the Navy of to-day. But Congress put a stop to this old system of keeping up the Navy by an act forbidding the making of repairs on a vessel, when the expense would exceed a fixed percentage of the original cost. This act will steadily reduce the number of vessels on the Navy list, and in twenty years, or less, send them all to the 'scrap heap' for sale, or to be broken up. I sometimes think the people do not want a Navy—that it is not worth the money it costs. If this is so and no money be furnished for adding to or rebuilding it will soon be finished; but if it is not so money will have to be spent freely and annually in large amounts to create and keep up the new iron Navy which will be required—and this money, if

the people are determined to have a Navy, should not be begrudged when it is considered that although it is drawn directly from the people, it is also returned directly to them for labor and material: first to the miner, then to the smelter and so on all the way through the various classes of mechanics and laborers employed in the work, and from them to those engaged in other businesses, and, in fact, before a large vessel is completed a percentage of it will have found its way back to the Treasury, from which it started. The English fully understand this, and to keep up their navy and their people employed, annually break up 15,000 or 20,000 tons of obsolete or worn out vessels and 'lay down' the same amount in new vessels of the advanced types in model or machinery. Our political rulers do not seem to be up to this, but always want to know how the spending of the money will affect their party."

OUR attention has been called by a correspondent to the fact that so many deserters from the Army, who have subsequently been arrested or apprehended and brought to trial are, in addition to the main offence, charged with having at the time of desertion carried off with them sundry articles of Government property, such as rifles, pillowsacks, bedsacks, tin cups, knives, forks, spoons, picket-pins and watering-bridles. He then says: "Is it likely that a deserter would or could take away such articles with him, and if he did what possible use or value could they be to him in connection with the process of 'raising the wind'?" We have noticed this peculiarity, in looking over Court-martial cases, but gave no particular thought to it. Since our attention is called to the matter, we may say that in many instances the disappearance of the deserter's kit, etc., is attributable to those who remain and not to those who abscond. The practice in a barrack room of pouncing upon the absentee's effects, the moment he can safely be dubbed a deserter, and before the first sergeant or sergeant of the squad room can make verification, is an evil one and should be closely looked into. It encourages among the men a disregard of the rights of "meum and tuum," and, especially if the acts are committed in the sight of recruits, it is likely to have a detrimental effect upon their future career. In our opinion, therefore, sergeants and corporals of squads cannot be too careful in this matter, and when such extraordinary articles are charged against deserters, the charges should not be sustained until after the most thorough scrutiny has been made of the circumstances of their desertion.

THE long-expected change in the Governorship of the Soldiers' Home at Washington has at length been made, and President CLEVELAND's choice has fallen upon General HENRY J. HUNT, U. S. A. No better selection could have been made. To none, we surmise, will it be more agreeable than the old soldiers of the Home, for General HUNT, an old soldier himself, has just the fellow feeling for his humbler comrades which the veteran in the ranks longs for and so thoroughly appreciates. Captain ROBERT CATLIN, U. S. A., retired, who served with distinction through the war, and lost a leg from wounds received in action, has been appointed Deputy Governor. These changes go into effect May 15, when General S. D. STURGES and Captain WYLLIE LYMAN, U. S. A., the present incumbents, will join their respective regiments. Surgeon CHARLES C. BYRNE who has been ordered to the Home entered the Service just previous to the war, and at its close received the brevet of colonel for faithful and meritorious service.

A DISTINGUISHED officer of the Navy favors us with this suggestion as to the organization of a Board of Admiralty, which can be established without further legislation by Congress and simply upon an order of the Secretary of the Navy assigning officers to the prescribed duty.

"The Board to be composed of one Rear Admiral, two Commodores, two Captains, two Commanders, one Naval Constructor, one Steam Chief Engineer, and one Lieutenant Commander as Ordnance Officer, and a Captain as Secretary to the Board." The Honorable Secretary of the Navy will be ex-officio

President of the Board, and the Board will be held to a rigid responsibility as to all technical and professional acts, or advice given to the Secretary. They will be constituted of officers, not Chiefs of Bureaus, nor connected with the present officers of the Navy Department. This Board will act as the professional head of all Bureaus and officers and have cognizance of detail officers of Navy yards and stations of equipment and outfit of ships of war, of ordnance for them, of repairs and construction and of steam boilers and engines for the same. The Board will be divided and sub-divided into committees for the superintendence of the various duties designated above. It should be a board of Admiralty, under the orders of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. This is an outline only."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says of the English service, what is equally applicable to our own, that "reform to be useful, and to carry public opinion with it, should come from below, rather than from above. We have a great lesson to learn from the Germans in this respect. With them the opinion of the army is held in the highest honor. We believe this is due chiefly to the fact that German officers are known to have the courage of their convictions. They are not afraid to speak out. The result is that public opinion in the army, instead of lagging sullenly behind, is positively ahead of the authorities; and we find German officers actually forcing the hands of the Government, and compelling them to introduce reforms which are loudly demanded by the army."

THE English Naval Intelligence Department has been found of great use during the present emergency, and we do not doubt that we should have a similar experience with our own Department if a call should be made upon it. We must confess that we have not been able to see the reason for the objections some correspondents have made to this "annex," in connection with which Lieutenant MASON, now on the Isthmus, appears to us to have done some excellent work. We are disposed to think that an examination of its workings would dissipate some of the prejudice against it.

It is suggested that anemometers, flags, etc., be discarded in department and division rifle competitions, and each man left to apply what he has learned upon the range during the season of practice. This will make him more careful in studying the various elements, previous to joining in the competition, would give him some inducement to devote attention to matters that become of importance in the field, and would test the capacity of each man as an effective shot.

THE daily papers have occupied much space of late with elaborate reports of controversies between the Lieutenant General and the Secretary of War, as to their relative positions. The controversy is an old one, originating before General Sheridan was born, and we are not aware that it is assuming any new phase, under the present administration of the War Department. The immediate subject of discussion is said to be the question as to the authority for the transfer of regiments recently ordered. The orders for these transfers were, it is alleged, issued without the knowledge or concurrence of Secretary ENDICOTT. The fact that the Secretary's name did not appear in the order changing the station of regiments does not indicate that he was not consulted about the changes, or that he disapproved of them. According to our information, the matter was referred to him, and he acquiesced in the recommendations of the Lieutenant General. The change was only decided upon after it was decreed by the Secretary that there was money available for the purpose.

There is reason to believe, however, that the Secretary has since altered his mind as to the expediency of transferring the two artillery regiments. Much has been said to him about the danger of sending the troops from their present stations to the South at this season of the year, and it is regarded as not improbable that this transfer may be deferred until fall. General AYRES, however, is making preparation to get away during the coming

month. He says he has had no intimation that the order, as far as relates to his regiment, will be revoked, and seems in no way anxious to have it done. Major General HANCOCK, under whose immediate orders the transfer will be executed, has received no intimation of any change in the programme.

OUR POSITION ON THE ISTHMUS.

PRIVATE letters, received in Washington this week from Aspinwall, speak in terms of the warmest praise of Commander KANE's actions throughout the whole trouble there. At no time did he lose his head, as some newspaper reports might lead one to suppose, but displayed the greatest coolness throughout, deciding upon his course with a calm deliberation that secured the confidence of all about him. The officers all agree that the course taken by him was the only wise and just one to take. From the same letters it is learned that Lieutenant MOORE, who the daily papers report as returning home, having been wounded at Aspinwall, was shot while attempting to put a stop to a street fracas. The wound while slight, is sufficient to incapacitate him for further service at Aspinwall.

An interview with the Secretary of the Navy on Thursday last is reported and in which he is quoted as saying:

The trouble at Panama is practically ended, I think. Admiral Joutet and his associates in the expedition have, in my opinion, acted with great judgment and discretion. Yesterday morning they were in a troublesome position; the two forces prepared to fight it out in the city of Panama. I think Admiral Joutet's position has been, under his instructions, that to settle their disputes in that city would result in the embarrassment of the Isthmus transit, and be in violation of the treaty obligations, and should not be done. It has resulted in forcing a settlement of their matters and preservation of property. The insurgents, if obliged to fight outside the city, unprotected by buildings and barricades, could not, under any circumstances, succeed. They have, therefore, surrendered without fighting. I think the conciliatory manner of our people, and at the same time determined opposition when anything was done which looked like peril to the interests they were there to protect, must have inspired a very desirable feeling of respect; and at the same time has avoided that feeling of hostility likely to arise from the presence of a superior force from without and which would tend to occasion permanent irritation and unfriendliness. I think the expedition will result ultimately in benefitting our commercial relations down there. It has shown that we are ready to act effectively and decisively, and at the same time in a moderate and proper spirit, protecting our interests and rights and not infringing upon theirs.

It is to be hoped that this will prove true, but it is questionable whether we will not, in the end, find a more vigorous policy to be necessary. To make our joint guarantee with Colombia effective requires a stable government of some sort, and if it is not to be had from the natives, and we do not furnish it, some European Power will. We have acquired by treaty a special right to protect American property on the Isthmus, and that would seem to involve the right to adopt the necessary measure of precaution when that property is threatened, without waiting until it is in actual and immediate jeopardy. It is hard for those who intermeddle in family quarrels to maintain a strictly neutral position. We say practically to American citizens, who invest their means in a foreign port or make their residence there, that they must submit to any injustice they suffer from the instability of governments.

Still, it will be recollected that the English fleet as well as the American squadron (the latter under command of Rear Admiral JOHN RODGERS) had to lay passively off Valparaiso and witness the bombardment of that city and the destruction of American and English property, no government having the right to invade the territory of another with which it is at peace, with a military force, without its consent given, either by treaty stipulations, or in an acknowledgment of the authorities of the invaded territory of their inability to preserve order, and upon their request for assistance. If, as appears, this is wanting in the present instance the continued occupation of Panama will be contrary to the principles of international law, and nothing remains for us but to withdraw. It will, however, still be our duty to exercise all the rights conveyed by our treaty with the Government, through whose territory the transit lies, and to keep open that transit, and protect all persons and property connected with and pertaining thereto.

We learn with regret from San Francisco of the dangerous illness, with but little hope of recovery, of Major-General IRVIN McDOWELL, U. S. A. He has been suffering for some time past with an affection of the principal digestive organs.

The appropriation in the Navy bill, approved March 3, for new vessels, of \$1,895,000, does not cover the estimated cost of the four vessels, which are authorized to be constructed. It omits one of the large cruisers estimated at \$1,100,000. An additional appropriation is required to complete the four vessels, viz., two cruisers of not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 tons displacement, to cost not more than \$1,100,000 each; one heavily armed gunboat, about 1,400 tons displacement, \$520,000; one light gunboat 800 tons, \$275,000, all exclusive of armament.

Estimate.	Appropriation.
\$1,100,000.....	\$1,100,000
520,000.....	520,000
275,000.....	275,000
\$2,905,000.....	\$1,895,000

Secretary WHITNEY is not prepared to say yet what steps he will take toward building the new vessels. He desires a little longer time for consideration before coming to a conclusion, being opposed to any further experiments, believing that the Government would derive the greatest benefit from the money by building vessels upon plans of the best modern vessels now in use by foreign powers.

Our announcement this week of the return of Commander J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, U. S. N., to duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be received with satisfaction by all who are familiar with the circumstances attending his transfer to the waiting orders list.

THE qualities which have distinguished Admiral Porter in the department of imaginative literature seem to unfit him, in a measure, for purely historical writing. His account of the battle of New Orleans in the *Century* magazine will by no means be accepted as establishing the facts, and we have already received indignant protests against the injustice done to Farragut and others by that narrative. The Admiral's account of the events immediately succeeding the fall of Richmond in April, 1865, which recently appeared in the *New York Tribune* has also subjected him to a sharp arraignment for inaccuracy of statement. Ex-Senator Morton S. Wilkinson has been overhauling the archives, and in the *Tribune* of last Sunday he presents the result in a series of letters from Mr. Lincoln and others, which seem to clearly convict the Admiral of misrecollection in his statement that Lincoln was only saved from a serious political blunder by Admiral Porter's prompt action in sending a messenger post haste to recall a permission the President had given to call the Virginia Legislature together. Mr. Wilkinson says: "It is very pleasant and amusing reading to sit down of a Sunday afternoon, and read the description of that boy sent from the United States gunboat *Malvern*, taking the trotting horse and the fruit wagon, and dashing through the streets at the rate of a mile in three minutes, to correct a blunder that Mr. Lincoln had made, from which, at the suggestion of Admiral Porter, this boy with the three-minute horse and the fruit wagon are to rescue him; but is not fair to the reputation of Mr. Lincoln, nor is it in accordance with the facts of the case, nor the truth of history. It is fortunate for the country and for the reputation of the great men who took part in the suppression of the Rebellion and the restoration of peace, that these war records have been gathered up, and put under the management of a faithful, careful and laborious officer like Colonel Scott; that these nimble writers with exuberant imaginations may be held in check a little, or at least that they may be required to consult the records more closely when they are dealing with the reputations of men who are in their graves and cannot speak. I think the records of that office will speak for them, though they are dead. They certainly speak in this instance."

THE Russian corvette *Strelak* arrived in New York Harbor on Thursday, and soon afterwards Lieutenant F. S. Hotchkiss, U. S. N., of the *Minnesota*, boarded the vessel and tendered the hospitalities of the American man-of-war, and he was followed shortly by one of General Hancock's aides, tendering the compliments of the general and his officers. On Friday morning the Russian man-of-war saluted the United States flag, and the salute was promptly returned from the guns of Castle Williams. All this is the simple formal courtesies incident to such occasions, but of course the daily press will treat the matter in the customary exaggerated style. The *Strelak* is a cruiser, built at St. Petersburg in 1879. She is 207½ feet long, 33 feet in breadth, and draught 14 feet and 3 inches. Her speed is 13 knots, and she is armed with three 6-inch deck guns on movable platforms, and four 4-inch guns, breech-loading rifles. She

has compound engines with 1,500 indicated horse power. The English composite corvette *Garnet*, which is reported to be watching the *Strelak*, was launched June 30, 1877. Length, 220 feet; breadth, 40 feet; mean draught, 16 feet, 3 inches. She is fully rigged as a sailing vessel, with lifting screw propellers, is armed with two 7-inch and ten 64-pounder rifles, and is a vessel of the general type of our *Vandalia*. Her complement of officers and crew is 232 men. She has compound engines and 2,000 horse power, and her speed is 13 knots.

Referring to the inquiries of some of the reporters of the officers of the *Strelak*, the *Evening Post* says: "The officers unanimously denied that they had run away from the British corvette, the *Garnet*, and also refused to say whether war would break out at once between Russia and England, or whether they had come on here for the purpose of capturing English steamers. They denied that Russian sailors were eager to fight England, but also denied that when the fighting began they would meet it in a cowardly and sluggish manner. They admitted, however, that if the English fleet got into the Black Sea, they would find a Russian fleet there, and also some torpedoes, and there would be fighting. They also admitted that they had come on from Norfolk to New York in obedience to orders, and intimated that most, if not all, movements of a man-of-war were due to the same cause. One question the reporters did not ask, which they should have asked—namely, 'What do you think, on the whole, of our intelligence and that of the public in whose behalf we have been making these childlike inquiries?'"

THE *New York Evening Post* says: "Secretary Whitney has followed up his sharp letter to the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard by an unannounced visit to the Brooklyn yard, which indicates his purpose to give that institution an early overhauling. No branch of the Government service in this part of the country stands in more urgent need of thorough-going reform. For many years the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been run chiefly as an annex to the local Republican 'Machine,' and the openness and shamelessness with which the party 'bosses' have assumed and exercised command would have startled a community that had not grown hardened to such spectacles. Over and over again have high-minded Navy officials been forced to take orders from such fellows as 'Mike' Dady, and to see worthless political 'strikers' placed upon the pay-roll purely as a reward for the worst party service. Mr. Whitney will be applauded by all good citizens for putting an end to such Republican abuses, but he will also be held responsible for seeing to it that the Republican ring is not simply removed to make way for a Democratic ring. 'Mike' Dady's Republican rule must cease, but it must not be succeeded by the Democratic 'Mike' whose rallying cry in a hotly-contested canvass—'One more dash, boys, and the Navy-yard is ours!'—has become historic in Brooklyn."

BALTIMORE is all ready for the reunion next week of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. President Cleveland is expected to be present, in which case he will be the guest of the city, and will be asked to respond to the toast "The President of the United States," at the banquet May 7; General Porter, to "The Army of the Potomac;" Lieutenant-General Sheridan, to "The Army;" Commodore Schley, to "The Navy;" Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to "The Volunteers," and William Pinkney Whyte, to "Woman in War." Judge Calvin E. Pratt, as we have heretofore stated, has been selected as orator, and Major De Witt C. Sprague as poet of the day.

"BUCK," in a series of letters to the *Utica Sunday Tribune*, relates his experiences as a recruit from the time of his enlistment at Utica until his arrival at Fort Custer, Montana, for duty with the Cavalry troop to which he had been assigned. The letters are well written and present a fair picture of the feelings and surroundings of our recruits, from date of enlistment until they are moulded into duty soldiers, through the efforts of drill sergeants and others whose especial province it is to attend to the raw material.

A REFERENCE to the list of ages of officers of the Army shows that the present Executive will have the selection of the successors to two major generals and four brigadier generals during his administration. These are Major Generals Hancock and Pope, and Brigadier Generals Augur, Davis, Newton and Murray. Should he have a second term he would have the appointment of successors to Generals Drum, Rochester, Holabird, MacFeeley, Benét, Terry and Stanley.

We learn of the death of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N., on Friday morning, May 1.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Lieutenant C. B. T. Moore, of the *Galena*, who was at Colon on the 30th of March last, when Prestan, the rebel leader, seized the steamship *Colon*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, arrived at New York on the steamship *City of Para*, April 23, with a badly shattered right arm, caused by a pistol bullet fired, April 11, by some one while the Lieutenant was attempting to quell a riot in the streets of Colon. He was transferred from the *Para* to a Government tug and taken to the Brooklyn Navy-yard Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he was made as comfortable as possible by the surgeon. After receiving much needed surgical care Lieutenant Moore, who is a son of the late General Jesse H. Moore, one of the most prominent Illinoisians in his time, gave a N. Y. Telegram reporter a description of the exciting scenes through which he recently passed, most of which we have already had from other sources. He said further:

Cadet Richardson, who had gone on shore with Lieutenant Judd as boat officer, was allowed to return to the *Galena* and inform the captain that on the firing of the first gun from that vessel the lives of the four prisoners, Connors, Dow, Wright, and Judd, would be instantly taken. Notwithstanding this threat, Captain Kane continued his preparations for taking the *Colon*. At a quarter to five o'clock Judd was sighted coming off shore in a boat and reported when he reached the *Galena* that under pain of the instant death of all the persons held by Prestan in the calabocoe, in case of refusal, the consul, Wright, had signed an order for the delivery of the arms.

Shortly after Judd's reappearance the consul came aboard the *Galena*, and then preparations for taking the *Colon* began to be livelier. All boats' men were called away and armed and equipped for cutting out, while messages were sent ashore in order to give Dow and Connors, who had been released, notice so that they could get on board the *Colon*. When sufficient time had elapsed for the messages to reach the gentlemen, each boat having its station, the order was given to shove off and go alongside the *Colon* and haul her away from the dock.

The whale boat, under command of Lieutenant R. M. Doyle, took the lead, pulled alongside the steamer and took possession of her, helping to cover the second and third cutters, which were following. The first cutter and sailing launch had instructions to cover the end of the dock with a Gatling gun and a howitzer. With the appearance of Doyle's men in the saloon of the *Colon*, the flight of Prestan's gang began. The last of them disappeared at the dock as the men from the other boats reached the starboard side of the *Colon*. The steamship was hauled off and the *Galena* anchored as before.

On the morning of the 31st of March the *Galena's* battalion of 112 men, with two howitzers and a Gatling gun, mustered on the dock ready to take the barricade should Prestan refuse to deliver up Dow and Connors, whom he had captured as his men fled from the *Colon*, but Dow appearing on the *Galena*, and Connors aboard the *Colon*, the orders were changed to protect American interests and property.

The battalion stood guard around the steamship company's property and the consulate until the firing of the town was accomplished by Prestan's men, who had been attacked by 300 Colombian regular troops and driven out. A spirited fight was kept up and we did all we could to put out the fire.

He describes Prestan as a man of most fiendish and murderous instinct.

The following telegram from Admiral Joutet was received at the Navy Department:

It was absolutely necessary to occupy Panama to protect transit and American property. The safety of Panama and American interests are secured by this move. Your instructions were published in Panama papers. No misunderstanding will result. Government officials will arrive soon, when everything will be turned over to them and we will withdraw.

PANAMA, April 24, via Galveston.

This afternoon, while a strong barricade was being erected, entirely inclosing the Central and South American Cable Company's office, and preparations were being made for a fight, the American marines arrived, knocked down the barricades, and took charge of the town. The insurgents were recalled to their barracks by bugle.

The Secretary of the Navy sent the following telegram to Admiral Joutet at Aspinwall April 25:

While deprecating any unnecessary interference, you will exercise your best judgment from time to time after consultation with American Consuls and others. The general scope of your duty has been heretofore sufficiently defined, and to what extent military interference is necessary from time to time to carry out former instructions you must necessarily be the judge, always keeping in mind that the necessity is regretted here.

A despatch from Panama April 25 says:

Everything is quiet here. Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason is in charge of the Panama Railway. The superintendent of the cable company has just received the following from the New York office: "Inform all United States military and naval officers that the Central and South American Telegraph Company, on Sunday, April 26, will transmit from Panama their family and social messages to places in the United States free of charge. Hope you will arrange with Panama Railway to extend free use of its wire for this purpose in behalf of the United States officers at Colon. The Galveston manager has been instructed to accept replies free."

Secretary Whitney sent the following telegram to Admiral Joutet April 30:

I approve your steadfast maintenance of this Government's position on the Isthmus. The treaty guarantees the protection of the transit equally by this Government and by Colombia. Measures necessary to effect this will be supported. Have sufficient force at Panama ready in case of need. Any act of the Colombian forces involving the destruction or embarrassment of the transit is in violation of their treaty with this Government. An armed contest at a place involving the same result is also a breach of the treaty. I recognize that you are in a delicate and critical position. I shall be inclined to stand by you in the exercise of your best judgment under your general instructions if your acts result in the safety of the transit, the property at Panama and the re-establishment of stable government.

Admiral Joutet telegraphed to Secretary Whitney, the same day, as follows:

A peaceful settlement between the Government troops and the revolutionists at Panama has been made to-day. I witnessed the treaty and all points of difference were referred to me. Aizpuru surrendered unconditionally. The Government forces will take possession of Panama to-morrow and the trouble on the Isthmus will be practically ended.

(Cable from Panama, April 28.)

Secretary of the Navy Whitney, Washington, D. C.:

Government troops arrived off Panama to-day. I have come to Panama to effect, if possible, peaceable settlement. I have strong hopes of doing so to-morrow. JOUTET.

PANAMA, April 28, via Galveston.

The detachments of marines from the United States steamers *Tennessee*, *Galena*, *Alliance* and

Suatare returned to their respective ships at Colon yesterday. Two Hotchkiss guns and one Gatling battery are encamped with the troops just outside the city. They all await the attempt of the National forces to land at the Pacific Mail Company's pier. Their landing at that pier will be resisted.

Upon entering Panama on April 24, Commander McCalla issued a small fly-sheet in the French, Spanish and English languages, giving his reasons for entering the city. He directed that all the bars and drinking places be closed and stated that no armed force would be allowed to enter the city, and that the United States forces would do police duty. The disinterested services of the American troops were applauded and appreciated greatly by the better element of the community. The city was turned over to General Aizpuru upon his signing a treaty that no barricades would be erected, that no fighting should take place upon the streets, and upon his guarantee to protect foreign lives and property. United States Consul-General Adamson has given prompt information to the American commander of Aizpuru's warlike preparations, and has received some strange treatment at the hands of the French Consul.

(From a Special Correspondent of the Tribune.)

COLON, April 19.

The troubles on the Isthmus are by no means over, and no one is wise enough to see the end. In the whole complicated state of affairs only one thing is certain: That the eagle screams from Colon to Panama, and the United States has asserted itself with a vigor that has not been equalled since the Stars and Stripes "flaunted in the halls of the Montezumas."

It was nearly 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last when the steamship *Acapulco*, having on board Captain B. H. McCalla and a naval brigade of 450 marines and blue jackets, arrived in sight of the lights that burned in what was left in the city of Colon. As we passed up toward the city the light of fires in the camps of the refugees and the riding lights on the men-of-war in the harbor could be plainly seen. Off on the mainland were the lights of other camp fires, and on the sea breeze, which made the heat of the sultry night bearable, came the sound of drums. For nearly nine days we had received no news from the outside world, and the state of affairs in Colon could only be surmised. All the trip down Captain McCalla and his subordinate officers had been hard at work, and the body of men gathered from widely severed posts, some at only a few hours' notice, and never under arms together before, had been formed into an organization that worked with the accuracy of a machine. So we were prepared for the worst, and as the *Acapulco* neared the city the long roll rang through the ship and the men turned out armed and equipped with two days' rations in their haversacks and ready to force a landing if necessary. Fortunately there was no need to do so, for we soon learned that the sailors and marines from the fleet occupied the city, and that things were comparatively quiet. The next morning at daylight the *Acapulco* went alongside the pier, and the forces were landed, relieving the sailors and marines from the fleet.

Of what was once the flourishing city of Colon but few houses remain standing. Hundreds of persons perished in the fire, and the bodies of men, women and children are still found among the ruins. The only law here is the law of the American forces, and this applies to the whole Isthmus. If the troops were removed anarchy would be the result. It is not safe to go about the city at night unarmed, as all the natives carry revolvers, and many of them would count it a holy and patriotic thing to kill one of the Americans. Every night there are alarms along the line, but nothing serious has yet been attempted by the rebels.

There are about 100 Colombian troops in the city under command of General Ulloa. They are all that is left of the forces which drove Prestan out of the city. Fire and wounds and desertion have claimed the others.

Over at Panama the rebel chieftain Aizpuru is in possession, the American forces being outside the city on the property of the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies. Transit across the Isthmus is kept open by the running of armored trains and the sending of guards with the unarmed trains. The naval force is disposed as follows: At Panama Colonel Heywood is in command as before with a force of 450 men, mostly marines, including a battery of Gatlings and a battery of howitzers. [Colonel Heywood's force include the following:

Major Charles Heywood, commanding, 1st Lieutenant Henry G. Milworth, adjutant.
Captains Edward P. Meeker, Louis S. Fagan, Henry Clay Cochran, Robert L. Meade.
1st Lieutenants Allen C. Kelton, Otway C. Berryman, Josup Nicholson, Frank L. Denary.
2d Lieutenants James A. Turner, T. Glover Fillette, A. H. Clarke.
1st Sergeant R. M. Cussen, Sergeants Benjamin Hart, Ernest Hantz, Henry McLaren, Eugene Riordan, John L. Orth, Lambert J. Simmons, John J. Bamford, Michael Maher, George Yout, William Casey, Mason K. Oliver, Robert Walker.
Corporals Thomas Brennan, J. G. Hertel, Thomas Foley, John Flemming, C. B. Uinger, John F. Welch, Edward Boden, H. A. A. Beine, Henry Nolan, Ernest Horroath, Thomas H. Moran, George F. Powers, Charles L. Egbert, William Molner, Emory W. Spelman, Thomas Covert, Richard Backman, Alfred Edward P. Donaghy, drummer, Henry Finley.

At Colon Captain Higbie commands a garrison of 350 marines and blue jackets. At Matachin, about half way across the Isthmus and in the high lands, is a garrison commanded by Captain Huntington, who has fifty marines and a battery of one Gatling and one 3-inch rifled breech-loader. He has an outpost at San Pablo, about four miles this side of Matachin, where there is an iron bridge across the Chagres River. Twenty-five men and a Gatling are stationed there under 1st Lieutenant Elliott of the marines. There are 108 men with two Hotchkiss revolving cannon, two Gatlings and two twelve-pound smooth-bore guns, engaged in train-guard duty under Lieutenant Mason.

In the harbor here are the flagship *Tennessee*, Admiral Joutet, and the *Alliance*. The *Suatare* is gone to the southward in search of Prestan, and the *Galena* has sailed to intercept Ruiz. The French man-of-war *Jou Jov* and the English gunboat *Lily* are also here. At Panama is the *Shenandoah*, and a French man-of-war, Gen. Ulloa, who commands the Colombian forces here, is living at the house of the French Consul, but no forces except the American have been or will be landed. Capt. Dow, general agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company,

has offered a reward of \$1,000 for Prestan, dead or alive. Capt. Dow was one of the hostages seized by Prestan, and was sentenced to be shot. He escaped in the confusion of the fight at Monkey Hill. The action of Capt. Kane, of the *Galena*, is variously commented on; but all agree that had he been less cautious on the day of the seizure of the steamship *Colon*, every American in the city would have been slaughtered.

Aizpuru, who now sits in his red palace at Panama and breathes forth threatenings and slaughter against the "Gringos," is a mulatto, who, a few years ago, was a waiter in a billiard saloon. He left that honest calling for the bad eminence of a revolutionist. Prestan was one of his subordinate officers. This fellow is anxious to get some of the American officers in his power and hold them as hostages. It is not safe for an American to enter the City of Panama, and no person connected with the United States forces there is allowed outside the lines. The American Consul is still in Panama in spite of threats that Aizpuru would seize him as a hostage. The only way of reaching the office of the Central and South American Cable Company in Panama is through the messengers of the Panama Railroad Company, who faithfully and obligingly deliver messages. A message sent to any one else is sure to fall into the hands of Aizpuru. He seized a letter of mine yesterday which I sent by a chance messenger. The manner in which England has protected her subjects in all parts of the world is known, it would appear, even in the remote villages of the American Isthmus, for some of the huts along the Panama Railroad have white flags flying over them on which are rudely painted in black letters the words "British Subject."

When the Colombian troops took the burning ruins of Colon they captured a considerable number of prisoners. As far as I can learn there are now none in their hands. They used to take them out to Monkey Hill and shoot them, but as ammunition got scarce they tied their hands and feet and threw them off the ends of the ruined piers. The last batch was taken to sea and drowned last Thursday. The Chief of Police of the City of Panama is named Ambula; "General," of course. He has been in the habit of firing on the trains as they neared the city. He will be shot on sight by the train guard if he is caught at it again.

Last Friday morning Captain McCalla came over to inspect the garrison at Panama. The ceremonies incident to his visit were over, and he was at the headquarters building, on the veranda of which I was sitting. Suddenly the sound of the long roll was heard. I went into a back room for my pistol and by the time I got back all the officers had rushed to the barracks. I went into the street and found it crowded with a wild, shouting mob of negroes, all urging a confused jumble of horses, carts and mules in the direction of the city. From up in the direction of the depot came the sound of firing. By the time I reached the barracks the troops had fallen in under arms and all was ready for an attack. The cause of the alarm proved to be a body of armed men who had appeared before the American line firing guns and pistols, and tried to impress into Aizpuru's service some workmen. The gang was supposed to be led by Ambula. The people in the city evidently knew the demonstration was to take place.

The position of the American forces on the Isthmus is a peculiar one. Here only to fulfil the treaty obligations of the United States and keep the transit of the Isthmus open, they are surrounded by an intensely hostile population who are only restrained by fear from attacking them. All the officers are careful not to excite the animosity of the natives in any way, but non-aggression is mistaken by them for a sign of weakness, as they are utterly incapable of appreciating generosity. The health of the American forces on the Isthmus is so far good. The commanding officer has issued an order forbidding the use of any spirituous or malt liquors by the members of the expedition, and enforcing strict hygienic regulations. Mr. Burt, the general superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company, has built ten houses here, which he has turned over for the use of the command, and has offered his own house for use as headquarters. There is some yellow fever in Panama, but it is believed not to be of the contagious kind, and the usual amount of Chagres fever all over the Isthmus; but with a strict enforcement of proper sanitary regulations it is hoped that the troops will escape these maladies. Lieutenant Moore, who was wounded while quelling a riot in this city, leaves here for New York by the *Acapulco*, which sails to-morrow.

THE FAVORITE NEW BRITISH BIG GUN.

A WOOLWICH letter says: "The whole establishment of the Royal Gun Factories was compelled to work Sunday preparing the armament for merchant cruisers, and the orders are imperative to continue all possible exertions until the present demand is satisfied. Twelve of the new 5-inch breech-loading guns were delivered by Colonel Maitland, head of the Gun Factories, to Commissary-General Maloney, last week for the cruisers now fitting at Liverpool, and many more of the same kind are now being turned out both for armed merchantmen and the ships of the Royal Navy. The 5-inch gun is a good representative of the new class of breech-loaders, embracing all the advantages of the various systems in vogue, and combining in one weapon all that constitutes perfection in gunnery. It is possibly a little too light, weighing only 38 cwt. (nominally 36 cwt.), and the next that are laid down will be increased to 40 cwt.; but for the special service for which it is needed lightness is of some consideration. The gun is 11 feet 7½ inches long, with an extreme diameter at the breech of 17½ inches. The length of the 5-inch bore is 25 calibres, and the powder-chamber is enlarged to 5½ inches. It is built entirely of tough steel and consists practically of an A tube and jacket, without any of the customary intervening tubes and coils, but the joint is bound by a key ring covered with a hoop, and a neat hood completely covers the breech-loading arrangement. By the application of the Du Rango obturator Colonel Maitland has completely overcome the inherent weakness of breech-loading; a percussion-firing mechanism provides against the vexation of misfires, and the breech action is so simple and well-balanced that it can be worked by a child."

THE STATE TROOPS.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

THE present struggle in Canada between the militia and the halfbreeds and Indians presents an interesting field for study and reflection for our State troops, but we doubt whether this fact has occurred to many. The nearest approach of any troops in the world to our National Guard is the militia of Canada. Though the systems and material may differ on unimportant points, yet both consist essentially of volunteer elements, both obtain their officers by election, both speak the same language and occupy the same continent. In fact, the difference between the Canadian character and that of the inhabitants of Northern New York, Michigan, and other States, divided as they are from Canada only by an artificial border line, is therefore more imaginary than real. The enemy against whom the Canadian volunteers are engaged is of the same race and employs the same methods as the one who wages a constant war upon our own Western neighbors, and against whom some of our National Guard troops might be called upon to take the field. Of course we do not regard such an event as probable, as our Regular Army, small as it is, seems to be able to master the Indians without assistance, but it is within the possibilities. All these facts, however, show the similarity between the character of our own troops and those of Canada, and of the work to be performed by both, and the consequent importance of a close observation of our neighbors in the field. The spectacle of a body of volunteers in the field, strictly under their own officers, unaided by regulars, is unique, and offers a rare opportunity for observation. Their conduct, the manner in which they are handled, subsisted, transported, how they fight, and their success are objects of much interest, and if kept well in sight will furnish material for valuable information this side of the line. We regret that their conduct and success so far do not add much to previous experience in favor of volunteer troops, but recommend a close study of their progress as a subject of high interest to our National Guard officers. The letter of our Canadian correspondent, elsewhere published, presents their performance thus far in a more favorable light than the reports sent to our daily papers.

THE TWELFTH NEW YORK IN STREET RIOT FORMATIONS.

OLD New Yorkers assert that at least every ten years we are bound to have a riot in this city, and facts prove that the assertion is not without reason, for during the past forty odd years we have had the riot at Astor place, the quarantine *emute*, the 6th Ward trouble, known as the Dead Rabbit riots, the Draft riots, the Orange rebellion, and the Labor riots. When the next conflict between peace breakers and peace makers will take place no one can predict, but that it will come some time when not expected is certain. It is essential to be prepared. The militia, or National Guard, was originally organized more with a view to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of law and order than for the purpose of marching to the field in case of war. Their training in latter years, however, has fitted them to perform either duty, and when called upon they have generally been found ready to do their best. Assistance to the civil power in case of need is, for the present at least, one of the main duties of the citizen soldiery, and in order that they should be trained to meet the emergency of an outbreak of the mob, tactics and instructions innumerable have been invented and explained for their benefit.

In the days of the Forrest-Macready riot, a division in front and two or three volleys were all that was needed. But in anticipation of the fact that a time would come when skill as well as force will be required, as early as 1858 a system of street fighting was prepared and printed in the Regulations of the State. The regiments of New York were instructed in this system, which merely allowed for the steady advance of a column, either by doubling ranks, so as to form intervals by which the second company could advance after fire was delivered by the first company, or by the right company breaking by the flank, right and left, marching to the rear, and so always presenting a full front to the mob. The war of 1861 took the subject of riot duty out of the heads of the National Guard, and although some of the New York troops were instructed under this system while at Washington in 1861, it was soon forgotten.

The draft riots of 1863, during which our New York City regiments were at the front, proved to the few troops—Regulars and Marines—sent to protect New York how inadequate were the movements laid down by Scott, Hardee, and Casey, in the suppression of internal troubles in cities; still no movement was made to originate or improve the old time work. The Orange riots of 1871 still found the National Guard deficient to such an extent that they killed their own people in ranks, but the experience then gained caused National Guard officers to turn their attention to the necessity of a system of street riot formation and drill. Brooklyn was the first to illustrate a system of this kind, the 47th Regiment showing what might be done in an emergency, and though crude in practice, it was quickly taken up and improved upon, so that when, in 1877, the troops were again on duty, during the labor riots, the regiments were able to meet the rioters with skill and deliberation. During the following years Col. S. V. R. Cruzer, of the 12th, and Col. Josiah Porter, of the 22d Regiments, formulated tactics for the advance of troops and suppression of a mob in cities (both of which have been explained in the JOURNAL), but a year later Brig.-Gen. W. H. Brownell, then Colonel

of the 47th Regiment, Brooklyn, devised a system of formations for street riot duty which has been approved in all quarters and adopted by the military authorities of the State of New York. This system, which was fully explained in the JOURNAL of Nov. 20, 1880, and received a warm endorsement of the late General Emory Upton, has still been improved upon by Gen. Brownell, and is now adopted as the text-book for the National Guard of New York.

To the 12th Regiment must be given the credit of being the first of the organizations in the 1st Division to take up this new system, notwithstanding that the "Cruger" formations were fresh in their minds, and that much time had been devoted to their study and instruction. The regiment has certainly made commendable efforts to become proficient in all that pertains to the duty of the soldier, and whether it be heavy artillery duty at one of the U. S. forts in the harbor, or a thorough knowledge of how to handle a mob in the streets of the city, they try to make themselves at home. On Friday, April 24, the regiment paraded for drill in street riot duty, equalized in ten companies twelve full files, with four sharpshooters from each company, a fatigue and stretcher party. Before the formation in the armory, every piece and cartridge box was thoroughly inspected by company commanders, and when Colonel Jones received the battalion he appeared satisfied that accidents could not take place from the firings. After circling the drill room in column of fours, to the right close column of divisions, was executed, and the Colonel explained the street riot formations. The first and fifth divisions then marched out through the rear doors on 44th Street, the first advancing toward 6th Ave., and the fifth halting opposite the armory. The interior division came out in twos, and was moved forward by the left flank, until the "street riot order" was completed. The "flanked-column order" was then formed, narrowed and widened, until everything was well understood, and then the command marched back to its armory. After a short rest, the close column of divisions was again formed, and the battalion marched out of the Broadway entrance, forming the "flanked-column order" as it reached the street, and the main work of the evening was commenced.

In this flanked-column order, 5th Avenue was reached through 44th Street, and the march taken up through 5th Avenue to 57th Street and return. During this march all the manoeuvres laid down in Brownell's formations were executed, the Colonel, Major Riker, who acted as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Burns, who performed the duties of Major, lending every possible assistance to division and company commanders. The street riot order was repeatedly changed to the flanked-column order, and vice versa, with the protection of flanks, relieving divisions, changes of direction and firings. During this drill repeated halts were made and explanations given, the attention of the men exceeding even that of the officers. The drill was a new one to all, and all desired to master it as quickly as possible, and though it lasted from half-past eight until eleven o'clock, the men appeared still fresh and eager for more work.

The progress made during this evening's work was quite considerable and though, of course, there was considerable difference in the precision of movement, from what is to be seen in the smooth floor of a drill room, there was neither straggling nor carelessness. The fourth division, Companies F and A, especially delivered commendable volleys.

The regiment will go to Prospect Park, early in May, when these street riot tactics will again be illustrated.

THE SEVENTH NEW YORK AT RIOT DRILL.

THE next insurrection in New York will, no doubt, present the novel feature of a mob under skilful leadership, and this fact needs more elaborate preparation on the part of those whose duty it is to suppress riots than has heretofore been considered necessary. The ancient methods employed on previous occasions, ineffective as they were then, would be found worse than useless under present conditions. It is a gratifying fact, therefore, to notice that the necessity for more thorough preparation, and a uniform system for combating rioters, has at last become recognized in the 1st Division, while, on the other hand, the State authorities at Albany deserve credit for making riot drill a portion of the prescribed system of instruction of the New York troops and for adopting a text book for the purpose. No doubt, when the time for action arrives, it will be found that many emergencies which will present themselves have not been covered, but a uniform system of commands and movements, and a well-instructed corps of officers, is a large stride gained in the proper direction.

The Seventh have been rather tardy in taking up the riot drill, but after once taking hold of the matter, it will be pursued with the thoroughness peculiar to the regiment, and the first turnout warranted this assumption. The drill, though skilfully devised, is very simple when once learned, and this regiment has the advantage that not only those in authority, but all the rank and file, are familiar with all its details. That the matter was taken up with enthusiasm is proven by the large turnout, 10 commands of 32 files, outside of sharpshooters and other detail. A delightful moonlight night smiled on the undertaking. The regiment marched out of the main gate on 4th Avenue, which, as is well known, in front of the building, presents an obstacle in the shape of the railing around the hole of the tunnel, and this necessitated a slight deviation from the tactics. The fifth and first divisions marched clean to the right up to the intersection of 67th Street, and here performed what is laid down on pages 7 and 8, Brownell's riot drill. The first division then, with fours in the centre broken to the rear, to clear the railing, marched to the left to the corner of 60th Street, thus clearing the entire block covered by the armory, and then the remaining divisions marched out, and took their positions as laid down. In addition to the prescribed 4 sharpshooters from each company, two detachments of 5 files, each under command of an officer assisted by a sergeant covered the front and rear of the column, one hundred yards in advance, and 100 yards in rear respectively, deployed as skirmishers. In this formation the divisions took the prescribed company distance, and the march started down Park Avenue. An occasional obstacle in the shape of building material, etc.,

necessitated a reduction of front, which were in each case effected with great regularity. The regiment formed the flanked column order, and at 62d Street halted, reformed divisions and broke into column of companies, and from this into column of platoons, the streets affording no space for more extended fronts, and passed into Lexington Avenue, formed flanked column order, marched up the avenue in that formation, and ended with a formation in street riot order. The side streets were promptly covered and the entire series of movements were executed without balk or interruption, notwithstanding numerous obstacles, reductions of flanks, etc. Although the matter is written down in very short space the movements were quite protracted, and the drill lasted fully two hours. A presentation of solid uninterrupted fronts in formations of this kind is very essential, as much may depend upon the force of the shock of the attack upon the rioters. Here the admirable steadiness of the 7th would prove of great value, and it gives us pleasure to be able to report that the men in spite of comparative darkness, obstacles, interruption by the crowd and passing vehicles, preserved the solidity and compactness of the formation. As a first attempt it was a remarkable success—in fact it appeared as if the whole thing was perfectly understood by officers and men, which speaks equally well for the intelligence of the 7th, and the simplicity and clearness of Gen. Brownell's Tactics.

Col. Clark in a recent order states: The following medals and badges may be worn upon the left breast of the dress coat, the top of the ribbon on a line above the arm pit, and of these not more than five at any one time, viz.: 1—Badges of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of Armies or Army Corps indicating actual service in the field. 2—Seventh Regiment "Cross of Honor." 3—Marksmanship Badge and Team Badge. 4—Team Badge of 7th Regiment. 5—Champion Marksmanship Badge. 6—"Sharpshooters" Badge, the "Shells," the "Rifles," the "Diamond Badge," and the "Team of Five" Medals of the 7th Regiment Rifle Club. 7—"Team of Three" Medals, and the "Regimental" Medals (three in number) of the Board of Officers. 8—California Veteran Medal. 9—Company Medals for Rifle Shooting. 10—Medals of National Rifle Association, first and second prizes. Upon the fatigue coat, on regimental or company duty, three only of the following badges or medals may be worn, viz.: 1—Marksmanship Badge. 2—Seventh Regiment "Cross of Honor." 3—Sharpshooters' Badge of the 7th Regiment Rifle Club. 4—"Team of Three" Medal of the Board of Officers. 5—Company Medals for Rifle Shooting.

Company commanders will strictly enforce these rules and regulations, and will prohibit the wearing of any badges and medals not included and described in above list.

THE PROPOSED VETERAN RESERVE.

THE protest of the National Guard Association against the creation of a Veteran Reserve has, with a few exceptions, been signed by all officers of prominence and standing in the National Guard, and will doubtless have the effect contemplated by the signers. Its text is as follows:

1. These bills do not require service or fitness for service, and the battalions formed under them would be mere social organizations, armed and uniformed, but without drill or discipline.

2. Military commissions should be conferred only upon men found qualified by examination to command armed men.

3. Military rank with its insignia, the only reward now given by the State for service in the National Guard, would become worthless if conferred, as proposed, by these bills. Men would cease to give time and labor to the National Guard service, and its efficiency would be greatly impaired.

4. Any military organization designed to be of service to the State should be subject to the same military laws and regulations as the National Guard.

5. Armed and uniformed battalions, unless subject to constant and effective supervision by the public authorities, may become dangerous to the public safety.

6. Uniformed organizations, amenable to no drill or discipline, attract young men from active service in the National Guard, and thereby weaken the military establishment of the State.

7. No organization of a military or semi-military character should be allowed to take the name or numerical designation of any of the National Guard regiments or companies without their consent and the consent of the commander-in-chief.

The Legislature can certainly gain more honor and credit by properly providing for the live and active organizations of the National Guard than by saddling on the State an incubance which can never be of any use, but will always prove detrimental to the development of a healthy military system.

NEW YORK.

Wednesday, April 23, being the Fortieth Anniversary of Major General Alexander Shaler's entry into the Military Service of the State, the members and ex-members of his staff tendered him a complimentary dinner, at the Union League Club. After the cloth was removed Col. H. A. Gildersleeve on behalf of the staff presented the Major General with a pair of massive gold spurs upon which was engraved 1845-1885, "Presented to Major General Alexander Shaler by the members of his staff." The General thanked the gentlemen present most heartily for the compliment paid him. Afterwards the toasts followed. The National Guard—responded to by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. "Our Friends" by Hon. Franklin Edson, "The Veterans of the War" by Brevet Major General Martin T. McMahon; "Our ex-Members" by the big four, Col. John Fowler, Jr., Col. John Oakley, Col. John Mehan, and Col. Alfred Wagstaff; "The Active Members," by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Mitchell. A recitation by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Masters. The guests present other than the guest of the evening, Major General Alexander Shaler, were Hon. Louis Edson; Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward; Brig.-Gen. Shaler; Fitzgerald; Mr. N. P. Stanton; Ira A. Shaler; James Lowrey; Will. G. Shaler. The ex-members: Brevet Maj.-Gen. M. T. McMahon; Col. John Fowler, Jr.; Col. John Mehan; Col. Edgar B. Van

Winkle; Col. John Oakley; Col. John C. Barron; Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell; Col. Alfred Wagstaff; Lieut.-Col. John D. Probst; Lieut.-Col. George McClure; Lieut.-Col. George W. Van Slyke. Active members: Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve; Col. Carl Jussen; Lieut.-Col. Benj. F. Church; Lieut.-Col. Edward Mitchell; Lieut.-Col. Cyrus Edson; Lieut.-Col. Wm. De L. Boughton; Lieut.-Col. Hibbert B. Masters; Lieut.-Col. E. Harrison Sanford; Major Lawson B. Bell; Major F. Sheldon Collins.

The 22d Regiment had drills in fatigue uniform on Thursday and Friday last, and is under orders for review in full dress uniform on Monday, May 4, reports of which are reserved for a future issue.

The 9th Regiment is particularly unfortunate with regard to weather, and its intended out door drill on Tuesday night, April 23, was prevented by the severe storm raging at the time. The regiment instead remained at the armory, where marksman's badges were presented.

The Times of April 29 has the following: "Capt. Isaiah Frazier of the 4th Separate Company of Yorkers, recently instituted proceedings to have Surgeon E. Alexander Houston examined as to his qualifications for office. Dr. Houston paid no attention to the summons calling upon him to appear for examination, but called upon Congressman Stahlnecker, and they went to Albany together and saw the adjutant general. Instead of Dr. Houston having to stand an examination Captain Frazier has been summoned to appear before a Court-martial, to be convened in New York on Friday next, Brig.-Gen. Ward presiding, to answer charges against him not yet made public."

Capt. Daniel Appleton, of Company F, 7th Regiment, in orders publishes a highly creditable record of his command during the drill season 1884-85 just closed. With ranks filled up to the maximum, the roll shows 52 officers and members who attended every drill, and nine who missed but one drill. Two, Lieut. Pawling and Sergt. Ford, have attended every drill for 9 consecutive seasons, seven members have attended every drill during five consecutive seasons, two during four seasons, five during three seasons, and fourteen during two seasons. The improvement in rifle practice is particularly conspicuous, and the company now has on the roll eighteen sharpshooters, men who in ten competitions averaged centers. As will be remembered, the company won the Abel Trophy by the highest score on record, and besides this has won sixty-six armory decorations. Number of rounds fired, 15,770—number of men practiced, 101.

The Eleventh Separate company of Mount Vernon were tendered a complimentary concert by the 7th Regiment Glee Club on Wednesday evening last at their armory, assisted by three young ladies of the village. The hall was crowded with a large and appreciative audience, and encores and bouquets were numerous. Among the latter a large floral seven, in red, white and blue, was presented to the Club, in return for which the Club gave three cheers in the usual 7th Regiment style. After the concert the Club were entertained at a collation in the company rooms, and were waited on by the young ladies of the families of the members. The affair was an enjoyable one to all concerned, and a substantial benefit to the Eleventh Separate Company, who fully appreciated the good feelings of their comrades in arms in their efforts in their behalf.

A correspondent sends us the following: The "Old Fourth," 7th Regiment, held a meeting on Friday, April 24, 1885, to fill vacancies occasioned by the reduction to the ranks by Capt. Kipp, of one sergeant and two corporals. The "anti-Kippites" won with "hands down." Oscar Mussinan, Jr., Wm. T. Peterson and Eugene R. Richards were the decided choice of the company. The war is about over, as all of the reduced men have been re-elected, several of the number having been promoted, the company recognizing their ability, and thus thoroughly vindicating them of and repudiating the charges against them of insubordination and detriment to the company. They propose celebrating their victory by a dinner to their friends on Monday evening next.

Co. D, 12th Regiment, Capt. Barnard, had a well-executed company drill on Wednesday evening, April 29, with 24 files. This company, a comparatively young organization, has picked up rapidly in numbers as well as instruction, and ranks now among the best in the regiment. The drill was very precise and snappy with only one slight mistake in the platoon movements. The bayonet drill, which would it up, was a model of regularity and skill, if the short time since it was first taken up (3 weeks) is taken into consideration.

We acknowledge receipt of handsome invitations to a review of the 7th Separate Company, on Tuesday evening, May 5, by Gen. Christensen. The exercises of the evening will also include a guard mount, company and skirmish drill and presentation of marksman's badges.

Austin Ewen Allen, one of the sergeants recently reduced to the ranks by Capt. Wm. H. Kipp, Co. D, 7th Regiment, has been elected, and received his commission as 2d lieutenant of that company vice Chas. T. Dillingham, resigned.

The last series of lectures before the staff of the 2d division will be delivered this evening, (May 2). Gen. Chas. F. Robbins will review the 3d Regiment on Wednesday, May 6.

Co. E, 12th Rgt., Capt. Clarence H. Eagle, was at Ft. Wadsworth firing heavy guns on Wednesday, April 23, and did good work. While congratulating the company and its commandant on their success, it is a matter of regret that the young captain should destroy the effects of his energy and enterprise by careless and unmilitary actions. We refer to the fact reported that at the conclusion of the work at the Fort, himself and his lieutenant (the only officers with the company) left the men at Wadsworth under charge of the 1st Sergeant and returned to New York, while the company followed on a subsequent boat and arrived in their quarters at a very late hour. The place of the captain is with his company and there was no military reason which justified the course taken by the captain on this occasion. Under such circumstances as the present the company should not have been left without an officer. Every officer should know that his place on the march or on any duty is with his command, and Capt. Eagle's mistake on this occasion can only be excused by his inexperience.

The annual games of the 9th Regiment Athletic Club will come off on May 16, with the following programme: half mile run, two mile bicycle race,

60 yds. dash, two mile roller skating, tug of war, sack race, one mile walk, tug of war, 220 yards hurdle race, 1,000 yards run, obstacle race (2 laps), running high jump, wheelbarrow race, one mile run, 5 mile go-as-you-please. Handsome gold and silver medals for 1st and 2d prizes.

The 2d Battery marched to the Church of the Holy Spirit, 66th st. and Madison ave., on Sunday, April 26. The regular drills will be continued Tuesday nights in grey uniform.

Lieut. E. L. Zelinski, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, on Wednesday evening, April 23, delivered to a large audience, composed of officers and members of the 12th Regiment, a highly interesting lecture on high explosives, armor, torpedoes, projectiles, etc. He not only demonstrated his doctrines by skillful illustrations on the blackboard, but also made some practical experiments with dynamite, gun cotton, fulminate of mercury, and other explosives. He handled his subject like a man who is thoroughly familiar with what he is talking about, and was listened to with attention. Prominently present were Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Gen. E. L. Molineux, with several of his staff.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. A. C. Barnes, Brevet Brigadier General.

THE Thirteenth, on Thursday evening, April 23, was reviewed by Brigadier General C. T. Christensen, of the 3d Brigade, with the orthodox formation of 10 companies of 12 files front, which shows at once that with regard to numbers the regiment holds its own. The occasion was not one for work, but arranged with a special view of entertaining the good people of Brooklyn, who are very proud of their "mother of regiments," with a brilliant military spectacle, and for this purpose the exhibition proved an immense success. In justice to the regiment, we will further state, that under the new regime it has lost none of the snap and precision for which it has always received high credit in our columns, and that the evolutions were executed with fair precision, that the regiment on parade still exhibited its old time steadiness, and that the manual was regular and vivacious as ever. But, unfortunately, we are compelled to look at these things from a purely technical standpoint, to report without favor or malice whatever we see, and under these circumstances we are compelled to say that lots of things of a decidedly fussy and feathery nature, unintelligible to a simple, military mind occurred, which not only puzzled ourselves, but every military spectator with whom we conversed on the subject. It is harmless that at adjutant's call the officers marched into the hall in a body, and it looked nice, but it is neither custom nor tactics to do so. We will willingly concede that Gen. Barnes, professionally and socially, can and did fill every requirement of the rank of brigadier general. We gladly bear testimony to his highly gentlemanly qualities, but when he stands before the 13th he is the colonel, and not entitled to a brigadier general's salute. Under present laws brevet rank entitles to no such honors, and while we regret to be compelled to refer to this matter, yet the JOURNAL, as the acknowledged organ and instructor of the National Guard, would be derelict in its duty if it were omitted.

Previous to the review the regiment performed a set of evolutions, of which the following is a synopsis. First a column of fours, which, when the men had steadied down, resolved itself into a very handsome exhibition of regularity and precision, after which the regiment formed company fronts, and delighted the spectators by a very handsome march with straight alignments, well preserved touch of elbow, and the latter manoeuvre was repeated in column of divisions. Close column of wings was the next order, and when the battalion had been established in this position, 8 files from the right of the right wing were ordered forward under command of an officer, who deployed them by the left flank as skirmishers, and fired a few rounds. As caps were snapped during this little performance, it had an immense effect, and it is fair to say that the men acted rapidly, promptly and correctly. The right wing then fired a number of volleys in very creditable style, and was followed by the left wing, which passed to the front in column of fours through the intervals made in the former by wheeling it into column of fours. As during all these firing caps were used, the whole produced a decided effect on the spectators.

The wings were then put into column of companies by the flank, and being put in march the whole was manoeuvred so that the companies frequently passed each other, at the end of which by the command companies column left, the wings formed line and were united. Double column of fours, line by two movements, column of division, at full distance, a formation of square according to Brownell's riot tactics, passage back into divisions and formation of line wound up this part of the performance. The evolutions, such as they were, as a rule were precisely and neatly executed. In one instance a portion of the color company wheeled to the wrong flank, the divisions when ordered to take full distance formed too close, and the breaking of the square into divisions was somewhat muddled. The captain of the 9th company in several instances appeared to lack self-confidence. It is claimed that all these movements were tactical and so far as they were based upon the set of fours as a unit they may have been tactical, but the combinations and many of the commands were improvised. In our opinion the command prepare for action in firing by wing was superfluous and not tactical. Of course our remarks that a number of movements were not tactical, do not imply that the regiment does not know how to execute battalion movements in tactical manner.

The time for the review had now arrived and there marched into the hall a body of men in an indescribable uniform, who, we afterwards told, were the "uniformed veterans" of the regiment. Well, their appearance indicated that they had arrived at the age when men may with propriety claim to be veterans, and there were among them no boys as we have noticed, especially in a similar organization formerly connected with another very prominent regiment. The demonstration made by the regiment at their entry into the hall was decidedly improper, and from the bearing of the men during the evening we had expected better discipline. If it was desired to pay a compliment to these veterans a present in due form would have been the proper

method. The yelling and stamping of muskets by an organization in ranks under arms was "milish" to the backbone. The review was handsome and stylish with exception of a few salutes, where officers failed to look at the reviewing officer. The cadet corps was present and its simple uniform took the palm over that of the regiment which is disgraced by the white crossbelt. Dress Parade under Lieut.-Col. Fackner followed and the regiment received universal favorable comments for its very fine performance. The whole exhibition was held for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the departure of the 13th for the war in 1861, and as an exhibition of general steadiness and a high standard of instruction reflects credit on the regiment. A large number of Brooklyn officers of high rank were present, while New York was represented by Col. Wm. Seward and Lieut.-Col. T. B. Rand of the 9th; Capt. Daniel Appleton, Adj. George Rand and Lieut. Pawling of the 7th; Capt. Chauncey of the 8th, while Captain W. V. King, of the 22d, with a detachment of his company in uniform were present as a compliment to Lieut.-Col. Fackner who, as well as Major Ackerman, made his first appearance as a field officer on this occasion. Captain King, before his transfer to the 22d, succeeded Captain Fackner in command of his company (K) in the 12th regiment.

A close adherence to tactics and regulations is the best and safest policy.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

MAYOR Seth S. Low, of Brooklyn, reviewed the 47th on Friday evening, April 24, and this was the last occasion that the regiment as a body will appear in the old quarters. While not yet by any means either in points of strength, appearance and instruction an organization of the first-class, still the progress made during the past year in all these directions is highly satisfactory, reflecting much credit upon the management and ability of Colonel Gaylor, and with the continuance of the hearty support which the regiment receives in the quarter where it is located, there is no doubt but that in its new spacious quarters all its resources will be developed to the fullest extent. The organization is thoroughly alive and progressive, and if the present rate of improvement is kept up its future is secured. On this occasion it was enabled to turn out for the review an equalization of 9 commands of 12 files, which excels in point of numbers every turnout held during a long period. The hall is so small, and the audience was so large, that a large portion of the line had no room to open ranks and, under such circumstances, it can be easily understood how difficult it is to execute a satisfactory passage in company column. However, by giving the command right wing fours left, left wing fours right, the two wings are placed side by side and the regiment is formed on one side of the hall in double column of fours, which leaves the remaining portion of the room clear. Advancing the right wing, the companies after the first change of direction from company front, the left wing follows the right, and in this way, by giving the commands promptly, a very creditable passage with fair salutes was effected. Had not the staff of the colors caught in the bunting stretched from the ceiling, and thus caused a short balk in the march, the passage would have been still more effective. As it was, the best was done under the circumstances. Under recent decisions made at the Headquarters of the Army, the Colonel, while conducting the reviewing party along the ranks, should have returned his sword. (See Answers to Correspondents in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 24, 1885, page 618, and it would also be well to look up page 767, Answers, in the JOURNAL, April 8, 1885. Afterwards the regiment was dismissed and the eight companies formed with unequalized fronts for dress parade, which was nicely and smoothly executed. We desire, however, to call attention to the fact that when, at the conclusion of the manual, the commanding officer signifies this fact to the adjutant no salutes pass between these officers, and, furthermore, that whenever salutes are exchanged the junior makes the first salute (see Par. 767, Tactics). This error we sometimes meet with in other organizations. The occasion was not so much one of brilliant military display, which in this small room and with the limited facilities for instruction thus far at the disposal of the regiment is out of the question, but, as an exhibition of renewed activity, and the respect and popularity which the regiment enjoys, not only in its own neighborhood, but also among its sister organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions it was unusually successful. There were among the spectators Brigadier General Brownell and his staff, Inspector General P. H. Briggs, General Charles F. Robbins, Colonel W. J. Denslow, General Molineux's chief of staff, Lieutenant Col. Frothingham, of the 23d Regiment, ex-Colonel T. V. Tuttle, Colonel T. H. McGrath and representatives of all the Brooklyn organizations, while New York was prominently represented by Brigadier Generals J. D. Bryant and D. D. Wylie, Major Dave Scott, Colonel Emmons Clark, Lieutenant Col. Geo. Moore Smith and Adjutant George Rand, of the Seventh Regiment, and a number of other ex-officers and ex-members of the 1st Division. Lieut. Colonel Sam Welch, of the 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, was also present. The affair, therefore, was more one of sentiment than an elaborate military exhibition, and naturally quite a number of speeches became the order of the day. Mayor Low addressed the command after the conclusion of the review, and was in turn followed by General Briggs, General Meserole and General Brownell, and the almost deafening applause with which the latter was received shows that he is still "first in the hearts of the Forty-seventh." An unexpected but highly appreciated feature of the occasion was the presentation of the Seventh Regiment cross of honor by Colonel Clark to Captain Pettigrew, of the 47th Regiment. The captain is an old member of the 7th Regiment, but was prevented from attending the recent distribution of the decoration in the 7th Regiment armory. Colonel Clark is very seldom met with in any other than his own armory, especially in Brooklyn, and, therefore, the 47th Regiment regard the little episode just described as a special compliment, while the audience signified their appreciation by round after round of thundering applause. The dress parade wound up the military exhibition, and those who are fond of the good things of this earth found an opportunity to satisfy their inclination at a

handsome lunch laid out in the Board of Officers' room, while the votaries of Terpsichore took possession en masse of the floor which had just resounded to the martial tread of the regiment. The new band leader made his debut on this occasion, and while he has as yet had little chance to educate his material, the character of the music and the way in which it was rendered, compared with that on the occasion of a recent parade, showed that improvement in the band is also in progress.

Looking at the exhibition in a technical sense, it is very plain that company commanders as a rule do not pay sufficient attention to the instruction of their men in detail. Individual execution of the manual and the marching and the bearing of a large number of men in ranks make it imperative that a more rigid system of company and squad instruction is an absolute and immediate necessity, and we suggest that Colonel Gaylor make this a subject of his special attention, and that he take steps for the establishment of a theoretical system of instruction for officers and a school for non-commissioned officers and guides. The announcement that a friend of the regiment had put at the disposal of the colonel the sum of \$1,500 in cash, to be distributed in four prizes (\$600, \$400, \$300 and \$200) to the four companies who will obtain the largest number of recruits between now and the end of the year will no doubt act as a powerful stimulus to recruiting.

THE INTER-STATE DRILL AT MOBILE.

THE tournament which will begin on Monday, May 4, promises to be a very successful affair. We are informed that 34 organizations have been entered, which, if true, will give the judges their hands full. The prizes aggregate \$12,000, as follows:

Infantry—Open to all commissioned volunteer organizations.	1st.....\$4,000 2d..... 2,000 3d..... 1,000—7,000
Infantry—Cos. that have never won at an Inter-State drill.....	1st..... 1,000 2d..... 500 3d..... 250—1,750
Artillery—Open to all commissioned volunteer batteries.....	1st..... 1,000 2d..... 500—1,500
Zouaves.....	1st..... 1,000 2d..... 500—1,500
Individual—Open to all members of competing companies.....	1st..... 100 2d..... 50—150
Best drilled enlisted soldier in the U. S. Army....	100

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. T.—We cannot express an opinion now as to the chances of such a bill, but suggest that the superintendents write in a petition for increase of pay to the proper military authorities and invoke their aid to bring it to a successful issue.

J. A. D.—If the man serves his full term, even under an assumed name, and is honorably discharged, his deposits with the paymaster will be duly refunded to him on discharge, in the usual manner.

Ignoramus.—If the Board meets after your discharge you might appear before it as a civilian if you had the proper authority. You should apply at the proper time to the Secretary of War, submitting your recommendations, etc.

J. H. C.—A. G. Verplanck, formerly 1st lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, died at Washington March 7, 1885. See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 20, 1885, p. 666.

A Subscriber asks: 1. The company being in line at a right shoulder and at a halt, does the pivot guide come to a carry at the command march on wheeling to the right or left? Ans.—Nobody comes to a carry.

2. In forming column of platoons from line, and in forming line from column of platoons, do the chiefs of platoons face their platoons during the wheel? Ans.—While tactics in changing direction require the chiefs of platoons to face their platoons during the wheeling, there is nothing laid down during the movements stated by you which would require them to face their platoons.

3. When not firing by file, at what position and by what command should the boxes be closed? Should they be closed from the position of load or ready, or should the captain, afterwards, bring company to order and direct "close boxes?" Ans.—There is no command prescribed for closing boxes. The proper time to close them is when the firing ceases. Common sense will teach you all that is necessary in the matter.

Cal. 45 asks: Some time ago in your answers you stated that, although it is the general custom in executing the first motion of secure arms to let the piece describe a rotary motion to the left, under the language of par. 88 of the Tactics the proper way to execute the motion is to turn the piece in the opposite direction. Ans.—In the first place par. 88 says: "Advance the piece slightly with the right hand, the barrel turning to the right," which means that the barrel should turn like the hand of a clock, or like a screw when driven into its bed—the rotation should be from left to right. Second, when the present Tactics first came out we were assured by reliable authority that such was General Upton's intention, and third, in causing the barrel to turn to the left, the right elbow necessarily turns outward, which deranges the proper touch in ranks and makes the men jostle each other. For these reasons, general custom to the contrary notwithstanding, we maintain that tactics require that bringing the barrel to the front should be effected by a rotary motion from left to right.

Wind Gauge asks: 1. Up to what age can a civilian be appointed 2d lieutenant, U. S. Army? Ans.—Not under twenty and not over thirty.

2. In what branches of study must he pass an examination? Ans.—Generally a thorough English education. One special point is a knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of our Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

Soldier.—Make a proper application to the Adjutant General of the Army for the effects, etc., accompanied by proofs of relationship, legal heir, etc.

J. S.—The post quartermaster sergeant you refer to was a sergeant at time of appointment, and, as you say, doubtless came under the "two from each regiment" clause. We are of opinion that his length of service, combined with proper attention to duty and a zealous desire to learn the details of his profession, was quite sufficient to warrant his selection for the responsible position he obtained.

A says that the Chesapeake previous to her engagement with the Shannon was obliged hurriedly to pick up a mixed or undisciplined crew in Boston to go out and fight the Shannon. B says no. B says the crew as a whole were on board three weeks before the fight. A says no. Which is right? Ans.—A is correct. Lawrence did not take command of the Chesapeake earlier than May 15 and the battle was fought June 1. He had to enlist a new crew, and met with but poor success, so that the crew of the Ches-

apeake was practically a new one, most of her old man of war's men having left her to ship on privateers. "In consequence," says Roosevelt, "of this an unusually large number of foreigners had to be taken, including about forty British and a number of Portuguese. A few of the Constitution's old crew came aboard, and these, together with some of the men who had been on the Chesapeake during her former voyage, made an excellent nucleus. Such men needed very little training; but the new hands were unpracticed, and came on board so late that the last draft still had their hammocks and bags lying in the boats stowed over the booms when the ship was captured."

Trumpeter.—To present your case in the way you request might not be to your ultimate benefit. You should write to Capt. W. and get him to take up your case, and endeavor to effect your transfer.

B. B. asks: 1. Can a sailor in the United States Navy obtain a furlough after three years' service? Ans.—As enlistments in the Navy are for three years they are at liberty to go where they please as soon as discharged.

2. Does a man get re-enlistment pay in the Navy after three years' service? Ans.—Yes, if he receives an honorable discharge.

3. When does he have to re-enlist to obtain re-enlistment pay? Ans.—Within three months from date of discharge.

Apothecary asks what the chances are for the passage of H. R. 8017, pertaining to the commission of apothecaries as ensigns in the Navy, and also about how long before it will be brought before Congress. Ans.—H. R. 8017 died out when the 47th Congress expired on the 4th of March last. It will be necessary to introduce a new bill to accomplish the purpose in view. There is little chance of a bill passing both Houses to commission apothecaries as ensigns. The warrant officers of the Navy have been trying for years to get assimilated rank, under the section of the Revised Statutes authorizing the President to confer it, but have not succeeded.

L. F. asks: When will the next appointment to the Naval Academy take place from the 7th District of New Jersey? Ans.—1886.

Widow.—In our opinion the money you refer to is not liable to be taken to liquidate the debts of your late husband's estate.

F. G. asks: What is the pay of a landsman in the U. S. Navy? Is there any chance for promotion for a man over twenty years of age who has never been on sea before? How many hours out of twenty-four is a seaman required to be on duty when on sea, and what is a landsman's duty? Is clothing money allowed a sailor the same as a soldier, or has he to furnish his own clothing out of his pay? Where can a man enlist for the U. S. Navy? Ans.—Pay of landsman \$16 a month. Landsmen are only employed as berth-deck cooks. There is no outfit furnished by the Government to men enlisting in the Navy. Men are enlisted at present at all the principal naval stations on Atlantic coast. Crews of men-of-war are divided into two parts, who alternate every four hours on duty.

The following decision from Headquarters of the Army, dated April 25, 1885, made to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is announced: "In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, asking a decision as to whether the rear rank men bring back their left feet at the command 'recover,' or at the command 'arms' when recovering arms in firing left oblique, I have the honor to inform you that the Lieutenant General commanding the Army decides that the rear rank men bring back their feet at the command 'arms.' (Signed) R. C. DAUM, Adjutant General."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery to be held at Philadelphia, May 8 the following candidates will be balloted for: Col. J. C. Biddle, U. S. V.; Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. F. Conway, U. S. V.; Capt. H. L. Halderman, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. C. Kinney, U. S. V.; Lieut. T. M. Richards, U. S. V.; Major J. K. Schofield, U. S. V.; Capt. J. Schenk, U. S. V.; Capt. W. Van Dyke Scudder, U. S. V.; Lt. J. F. L. Lewis, U. S. Cavalry; Mr. C. L. Williams, and Mr. H. W. Hovey.

The Maine Commandery will hold its annual meeting at Portland May 8, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Gen. O. Howard, U. S. A., a candidate for membership, balloted for, and a paper read by Major Thaxter, entitled "A Remarkable Reconnaissance."

The following is the committee nominations for 1885-86 of the Pennsylvania Commandery: Commander, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock; Senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley; Junior vice-commander, Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft; Recorder, Bvt. Lt.-Col. John P. Nicholson; Registrar, Lt. Lt. F. D. Howell; Treasurer, Paymaster Theo. Kitchin; Chancellor, Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. L. James; Chaplain, Rev. Henry C. Trumbull; Council, Capt. H. B. Lowry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Busb. Bvt. Maj. E. W. Coffin, Chief Eng. H. B. Nones and Bvt. Gen. J. T. Owen. The members' ticket is somewhat similar, except that Med. Director P. J. Horwitz is named for Senior vice-Commander and Gen. R. E. Patterson for Junior vice-Commander.

RUSSIANS AND TURCOMANS.

THE Comte de Mailly-Chalon, who has travelled much in Central Asia, has addressed an extremely interesting letter to the *Figaro* on the subject of the present crisis. He writes: "Merv, Saraks, Penjdeh, out-of-the-way places about which two great Empires are about to come to blows, who knows them? No one in Europe, and this is why I write. Two years spent in the midst of the Russians in Khiva, Bokara, etc., living their life, dwelling in their camps, taking part in their expeditions, makes me know them well. A year ago I went to Merv with my friend Baron Méchin, where neither Russian nor Englishman had ever been before, except as prisoners. After a sojourn of six weeks we were on friendly terms with everyone at Merv. Being neither Russian nor English, we were not distrusted; and if eight months after our departure the Russians entered peacefully into the places, whither General Tcherniaeff had long forbidden us to go, thinking we should never return, we contributed somewhat to this result, as the Russian Government was pleased to acknowledge. I mention these facts in order to give authority to my words, and I shall be happy if the English will believe me when I say to them, 'You march to certain disaster, besides which this war which you desire is useless. You can retire, but the Russians cannot. Your *amour-propre* rashly staked will suffer, but not your power; while for the Russians it is a question of life or death. Weigh the responsibilities! To the north of the Paropamisade hills there is a desert with a few oases. The Russians absolutely require the territory they claim, without which they must be driven backwards. Merv has submitted, but the Russians can only keep its 40,000 horsemen,

no longer allowed to fight (? plunder), by protecting them; and to protect them they must be masters of the desert and of the districts refused by the English. These districts, too, have never formed part of Afghanistan proper. It is a "forced position," and reminds me of what we were obliged to do in Algeria. Should the Russians retire, all the half-subjected provinces will revolt. They would have to be reconquered, and this would require more men and more money than even a war with England, and success would be more uncertain.' Merv was formerly a great and prosperous city, and was modestly baptized by Oriental imagination 'The Queen of the World.' To-day it is a collection of felt tents and wretched huts; the remains of canals are still to be seen which used to give it life and prosperity. A portion of this prosperity must be restored to Merv; and if the Turkomans can no longer live by pillage, they must be able to cultivate the soil. For this they must be masters of the rivers. The Russians sincerely desire peace, and to convince their adversaries. The best proof of this is the presence in London of M. Lessar, an engineer who alone knows these countries, and who is trying to make the Gladstone Cabinet understand what I permit myself to explain to the public. I will go still further, and pretend that if the theory of 'buffer' States holds good in Europe, it is detestable in Asia, and that peace between England and Russia will only be guaranteed when they touch each other. Let the English or the Russians seize upon Afghanistan, no matter which, but not till then will the Afghans, if they be the allies of England, be prevented from pillaging the Russians, or if they be the allies of Russia, of pillaging the English. As for threatening India, the Russians do not dream of such a thing, for the very good reason that India would be of no use to them, and would weaken their position. They could not secure the commerce of India, which will always be done by sea. The ambition of the Russians, if you would like to know it, is not to possess India, but to complete the conquest of Manchouria, three provinces of which they have already taken, and to reach the Corea in order to have harbors in the Yellow Sea and the Pacific, always free from ice, and where they may ship the produce of Siberia during the winter. 'The English can come to terms with the Russians, and their prestige will not suffer in India, where they are solidly established.'

WAR NOTES.

Orders have been given that the moment hostilities begin stationary torpedoes shall be placed outside all Russian ports on the Baltic.

The English Government have given an order for 4,000 pack saddles for the Indian service, to be used for the transport of mountain artillery, with its ammunition and military stores.

Russia is taking every possible precaution to prevent England from securing any secret service within the Czar's dominions. The Government has issued a decree prohibiting all foreigners from serving in any capacity on any railroad within the Russian Empire.

The Pacific port of Vladivostok, Siberia, has been closed to commerce. The Russian naval authorities have so disposed torpedoes that only a narrow channel remains for the entry and exit of their own war ships.

The English Admiralty has ordered the immediate construction of forty new gunboats with light shell guns to destroy torpedo boats, and having a coaling capacity of 1,000 miles.

The merchant steamer *Energia* has been chartered by England, and will be converted into an armed cruiser.

A hundred Russian students belonging to the Russian Army recently left Paris in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg.

A Russian corvette ran into the port of Almeria, Spain, on the Mediterranean, April 24, to ascertain whether war had been declared, the suspicious conduct of a British man of war having disturbed her captain.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, daughter of the Czar, is greatly distressed at the strained relations existing between Russia and England. She is prepared to start, if necessary, in a few hours for Coburg, where she will reside in the event of war.

The Armstrong works at Newcastle, having received an order from Russia for a large quantity of war material, declined to fill it, and gave notice to the British Admiralty of the nature of the order.

Fortifications of Singapore are to be commenced at once, and some non-commissioned officers and 120 Malays are to be instructed in torpedo secrets.

English naval preparations are making great progress. The iron armor-plated turret ships *Rupert* and *Devastation* have been put in commission for active service. Two steamships of the Peninsula and Oriental line, now building at Glasgow, have been purchased by the British Government, to be converted into cruisers, also three fast ocean steamers to keep the British coaling stations supplied.

A British ironclad is steaming to and fro through the Straits of the Dardanelles to prevent the Turkish authorities from sinking torpedoes to block the channel. The vigorous preparations by England for naval warfare cause much anxiety in the Black Sea ports, most of which are poorly fortified.

A St. Petersburg despatch of April 28, says: "Russia has ordered the mobilization of her Southern army. It is estimated that 200,000 troops will be available in forty days."

The military reserves of Denmark are being mobilized in expectation of the necessity of preserving Danish neutrality by force.

Despatches from St. Petersburg confirm the reported engagement with the Afghans, in which the Russians were defeated with heavy loss.

The Imperial Bank has been ordered to provide the Russian Government with 20,000,000 roubles, (about \$15,000,000.)

For 20 years past English supplies on hand have been insufficient to meet a demand for war material on a large scale, the frequent changes in the nature of arms having kept down the rate of manufacture on a merely experimental footing.

The *St. James's Gazette* remarks: "One Who Knows" makes a suggestion with regard to the conduct of naval operations in war which deserves attention. The greatest danger will be incurred by our ships from torpedoes sent from boats disguised as neutrals and peaceful trading vessels. What is to prevent a fishing boat hoisting a neutral flag, floating quietly to within a few hundred feet of an ironclad, and then discharging a torpedo? It ought to be recognized that an enemy who approaches with his ship disguised or under false colors should be treated as a spy. International law does not appear to say anything about this contingency in naval warfare. But English captains and admirals will probably effect some alteration in the text books, if the Russians try to make war as naval franc tireurs."

The English Government has allowed the fortification of Batoum by Russia to have taken place, in defiance of the Treaty of Berlin, and apparently without a word of remonstrance.

The *Novoe Vremya* (St. Petersburg), discussing the question of the British Government treating the crews of Russian privateers as pirates, considers that there is little probability of this. When vessels are equipped with the sanction of the Russian Government, when their crews hoist the Russian flag, and are submitted to the Russian law and military discipline, they cannot by any possibility, it thinks, be treated as pirates; and should England thus regard them, the many English people residing in St. Petersburg with their property would afford the necessary guarantees, therefore Russian privateers need have no reason to fear on this head.

The reported cession of Port Hamilton in the Pacific to England has caused considerable irritation in St. Petersburg, and it is stated that it will be followed by Russian action in the Pacific. The report of the cession is denied.

Four second-class torpedo boats, are reported to have been purchased from the Republic of Chili by the British naval authorities in the Pacific, and they are being despatched at once to Vancouver's Island, where they are intended to be used for the protection of that important naval station, which is otherwise without any means of defence in the absence of British men-of-war.

It appears that with a view to impending eventualities, telegraphic orders were sent to Admiral Kornakoff, whose flag was flying on the Russian ironclad *General Admiral*, to leave the Mediterranean immediately for the Baltic, with the ships under his command, and that they accordingly sailed from Naples on Monday, April 13. The *General Admiral* is armed with four 8-inch, two 6-inch, and several machine-guns. She steams 13 knots, possesses good coal capacity, and is belted with 6-inch armor. It is not very long ago since she was in Plymouth Sound, and naval officers who visited her remarked upon her exceptional cleanliness, and the smart appearance of both ship and crew. The Russian steamship agent at Port Said has been instructed to order the Russian vessels *Kostroma* and *Petersburg* to proceed immediately to Vladivostok.

The Russian ships *Opritchnik* and *Vladimir Monomach* left Singapore, March 14, for the North, al-

though it was stated in a telegram to the *London Times* at that date that the *Opritchnik* would return to Russia. The *Vladimir Monomach* is a belted barquette cruiser of 5,756 tons, 8,000 horse-power, and 550 men. She has from 7-in. to 10-in. armor on the belt and 12-in on the barquette towers, and carries four 8-in. and twelve 6-in. breech-loaders, besides a number of Hotchkiss guns. Her speed is from 15 to 16 knots. The *Opritchnik* is a corvette with a speed of from 10 to 11 knots, four 6-in. breech-loaders, two 9 pounders and 4 Hotchkiss machine-guns. Both these vessels are believed also to carry auto-motive, divergent, and spar torpedoes. A telegram from Havre reports that the Russian corvette *Skobeleff* left here for the Baltic on Wednesday.

It is stated that the Admiralty have not only decided to arm the *America* and other vessels at home with 64-pounder muzzle loaders, 5 in breech-loaders, and machine-guns, but that a certain number of merchantmen with good speed will be taken up and armed at the Cape, Bombay, Sydney, and other Colonial ports. Two steamers of the B. I. S. Company, and two belonging to the Union Steamship Company have been taken for cruising purposes. All are now abroad, and it is supposed are likely to prove serviceable there in case of war. The steamship *Arizona*, which arrived at Liverpool week before last, was at once unloaded and placed in the hands of naval artificers who will fit her out as a cruiser. It has been decided that besides carrying ten heavy guns, each ship of the mercantile marine chartered by the Government for cruising purposes shall be provided with several Nordenfeldt guns. It is also reported that the Admiralty have chartered 30 small steamers for torpedo service.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE apprehensions concerning the actual condition of the British naval vessels has been increased by the breaking down of H. M. S. *Monarch* off Malta last month. She was making but eight knots, her bottom being very foul, when on April 29 water was found entering the ship through the stern tube. The number of evolutions were reduced, in order to lessen the friction on the bearings. After this there was "a gradual increase in the quantity of pulverized brass washed into the ship, and this continued until the stern length of the shafting began to drop out of line, owing to the wearing down in its outer bearing." It was then found necessary to stop the engines and wait the chance of a tow, the distance from Malta being about 250 miles. The *Hampshire* finally sighted her and towed her until her coal gave out, and the *Duke of Devonshire*, transport, towed her the rest of the way, thirty miles.

THE Central Administration has published a list of the guns taken from the Turk during the last war. It appears that there are 740 of these guns at St. Petersburg, Tiflis, Kars, etc., where they are kept as trophies or war. Then there are 300 cast iron and bronze guns which are unfit, and 430 which are fit for service. Of the latter, 270, most of them Krupp's, now form part of the armament of the fortresses of the empire.

THE two Italian barquette gunboats, *Andrea Provana* and *Sebastian Veniero*, building at the yard of

Orlando Brothers, are to be completed with the least possible delay. After undergoing their official trial and being armed, they are to take their station in the Red Sea as coastguard ships.

At least two of the English officers serving in the Sudan with the Australian Contingent are officers on the retired list of the Royal Marines who have been for some years in Australia.

THE *Journal des Debats* says the *Bosphore Egyptien* affair has been settled through the intermediary offices of England upon the following bases: Egypt apologizes to M. Tallandier, the French Chargé d'Affaires; the office of the *Bosphore Egyptien* will be reopened and the journal allowed to reappear forthwith; and France abandons her demand for the recall of the officials who forcibly entered the Bosphore office, in view of Egypt's apology.

CORPS manoeuvres will this year be undertaken by the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 12th Corps of the French Army. They are to last twenty days, including the time of concentration and dislocation. The 1st and 3d Corps will operate under General Billot (1st Army Corps) against each other, in the triangle formed by the towns of Cambria, Peronne, and Saint-Quentin. The chief object of these manoeuvres will be an imitation of the operations of the campaign of 1871, and especially of the battle of the 19th January, during which the opposing army is supposed to have entered France over Hiron. Foreign officers will be invited to witness the operations. Divisional manoeuvres will be carried out by the divisions of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 16th Army Corps, which are to extend over fifteen days.

A PORTSMOUTH correspondent says designs have been prepared in that dockyard of a new gun-vessel that is likely to have a most important effect on the naval architecture of the future. The general principle of the ship has been adopted by the Admiralty, and the first of the fleet which it is proposed to construct will be built by contract. The new vessel—which will be built at a cost not exceeding a fourth of the *Inflexible* or *Colossus*—will carry one 120-ton gun forward, while astern she will be armed with six heavy breech-loaders of a calibre not less than those carried by ships of the *Dreadnought* type. She will be also armed with six machine guns, and be pierced for six torpedo tubes. As a fighting ship she will be of immense power, her guns and torpedoes being so arranged that she will be able to keep up an all-around simultaneous fire. She is to be capable of great speed, and though she is to be called a gun-vessel, she will in reality be a torpedo-cruiser.

BRIG.-GEN. ALDERSON, Director of Artillery and Stores, has ordered 200 Hotchkiss 47 millimetre—15½-inch—French pattern shell-firing machine guns, with mountings and 100,000 rounds of ammunition, for use on board ship. There are also some seventy 6-pounder quick-firing shell guns, with mountings and ammunition, on order with Messrs. Hotchkiss and Co., in addition to the seventy-seven guns of the same pattern just delivered to the Admiralty. We believe the decision of our military authorities to adopt the Hotchkiss gun was somewhat influenced by the fact that after long and thorough experiments in France between the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss 47-millimetre high-power rapid-firing guns, the French Government have decided to adopt the latter. The Minister of Marine has, we hear, given a first contract for fifty guns and non-recoil mount-

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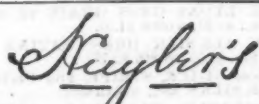
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GEN. GRANT AS A SOLDIER,

by Gen. Adam Badeau, with a full-page portrait from a photograph taken in 1864;

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ings, with 100,000 rounds of ammunition, to Messrs. Hotchkiss and Co. The guns, etc., are to be delivered during the present year.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BERTHON lately read a paper on steel guns before the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, London, in which he strongly advocated the abandonment of all other materials in favor of steel.

A FOREIGN correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes: "Engineer generals are admirable for defence, and Napier proved he could attack, but generally they are bad tacticians; and it stands to reason they should be so in your Army, especially when they rarely get a chance of handling even a battalion." Another correspondent writes: "Engineers are afraid of extended order. They make in the Soudan the nearest possible copy of a fort they can, and form the troops in a square, with guns at the angles, representing bastions. This may do till you meet an enemy with even one gun. Then mass movement is impossible. Meantime, the troops have become used to huddling together, and cannot stand the isolation of extended order."

THE *Avenir Militaire* reports that Colonel Sébert, of the Marine Artillery, "after a long and patient research, has just created a type of torpedoes and torpedo boats which will complete in a formidable manner the armament of the French fleet. The Sébert torpedoes, although relatively small, are extremely powerful. They are exceedingly light, and can be easily handled by one man. Covered at both extremities with a metallic envelope, they can be transported and stored without more danger than a bale of cotton. A single one of these engines would suffice to blow up the largest armor clad with the

same facility as if it were a junk." And this is all the information vouchsafed to us.

THE transport ships which were hurriedly dispatched to Egypt have not been an unqualified success. One of the first came to grief off the coast of Portugal, striking on a rock, and some of those on board her came back to England, and started by the overland route rather than go by a second hired transport. The *Ararat* is reported by Commodore Molyneux to be "full of water; over upper deck. Nobody seen." All on board escaped as soon as she was hard and fast, whereupon the Arabs promptly put off and began to plunder the ship. Lloyd's agent at Ismailia telegraphed that the transport *Washington*, bound from Hull for Suakim, had grounded in the canal, and had to lighten to get off; and the same day a telegram from Gibraltar announced that the machinery of the storeship *Somerset* was out of order, and must be repaired to enable her to proceed.

A SMART colonel of an Irish militia regiment was lately found fault with by the inspecting general for the indifferent shooting of his regiment. The colonel replied, "Sir, I must explain that I stand before you in two positions, one as colonel of the regiment, and the other as an Irish 'landlord'! As far as I am concerned I consider the shooting good enough!"

THE LARGEST ON RECORD.

The actual shipments of the "TANSILL'S PUNCH" brand of Cigars for the short dull month of November were 1,305,200. When it is remembered that Messrs. R. W. Tansill & Co. do not employ a travelling salesman such an order business, the largest in the world, clearly demonstrates the superiority of the goods.

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BIRTHS.

WARING.—At St. Louis, Mo., April 26, to the wife of Lieut. H. S. Waring, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BISHAM—RUSSELL.—At Philadelphia, April 23, DAVID SCULL BISHAM, to CAROLINE, second daughter of the late General Chas. S. Russell, U. S. A.

GIFFORD—KIMBERLY.—At Fort Monroe, Va., April 29, by Chaplain O. E. Herrick, U. S. A., First Lieutenant JOHN H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, to Miss HELEN B. KIMBERLY.

NICHOLS—MAHNEY.—At Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 22, Lieutenant MAURY NICHOLS, 16th U. S. Infantry, to MARIE, daughter of General George Maney, of Louisville.

STONE—SWORD.—At Fort Maginnis, Montana, April 15, Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. STONE, U. S. Army, to Miss SWORD, niece of Colonel W. R. Parnell, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BISHOP.—At Trenton, N. J., April 23, Paymaster ALEX. MCC. BISHOP, U. S. Navy, retired.

GRAY.—At Fort Meade, Dakota, April 16, HELEN EDITH, infant daughter of Captain Cyrus N. Gray, 25th U. S. Infantry.

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worth \$1.50.

24-inch extra heavy BLACK GROS GRAIN
SILK, \$1.25, have been \$2.

BLACK LYONS GROS GRAIN at 65c.,
worth 90c.; at \$1, worth \$1.50.

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100 pieces GLACE, STRIPE, and CHECK
SUMMER SILKS, 40c., worth 65c.

CHANGEABLE DIAGONAL STRIPE
SILKS, 30c., that cost 60c. to import.

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new designs, \$1; elsewhere, \$1.50.

400 Pieces SILK VELVETS, all the leading
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In simplicity of design and effectiveness of
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without the severity and inconvenience of the
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excellency we have the written certificates of
such men as—Mr. Tenbroeck of Ky., Drs. Saf-
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have seen the bridle tested. Capt. Wilson ad-
vertises to ride or drive with his bridle—any
horse, of whatever vicious habits—and render
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These steamers carry neither Cattle, Sheep
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Saloon, \$60 to \$90; excursion, \$110 to \$160; Sec-
ond Cabin, \$30 for outward, prepaid; excursion
\$90; steerage, outward, \$20; prepaid from Ant-
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PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, 56 Broadway.

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HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECT. It is in the hands of the Emperor of Russia. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied; sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No 1129 Girard street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement and of the circular to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon FRIDAY, May 1st, 1885, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department the following articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.:
Helmets and Trimmings, Campaign Hats, Forage Caps, Suspenders, Knit Undershirts, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Berlin Gloves, Wool Mittens, Fur Gauntlets, Wool Blankets, Axes and Helms, Mosquito Bars, Trumpets, Scrubbing Brushes, Drums, Flags, Tent Poles and Pins, Gold Lace, Kerseys, Flannels, Gaiters, Cotton Duck, Wrapping and Petroleum Paper, Silk, Thread, Linings and all other materials and trimmings entering into the manufacture of clothing and equipage for the army.

Bidders are informed that all articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; that full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The goods herein called for are deliverable on and after July 1st, 1885, and bidders must state in exact terms the number and quantities of the articles they propose to deliver on July 1st, 1885, and the quantities monthly thereafter; also the time when the whole deliveries will be completed.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other detailed information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be inclosed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
In charge of depot.

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MEDAL



CARL STEHR,

Manufacturer of

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

and Cigar-holders.

Repairing and Silver Mounting

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

(Corcoran Building, F. and Fifteenth Street

Washington, D. C.)

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for

six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the

course of business before the Executive Depart-

ment at Washington. Special attention given to

the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for

Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and

generally all business before any of the Depart-

ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to

Hon. O. Ferris, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon.

J. M. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington,

D. C.; Hon. A. U. Wynn, Treasurer of the U. S.,

Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.,

Hon. E. W. Keightley, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND

STRAW.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,

Acting Assistant Quartermaster's Office,

West Point, N. Y., April 6, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject

to usual conditions, will be received at this

office until twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday,

May 6, 1885, at which time and place they will

be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing

and delivering on cars at West Point, N. Y.,

during the period commencing July 1, 1885,

and ending June 30, 1886, of Military Supplies

of the following kinds, all to be of the best

quality, and to be delivered in such quantities,

and at such times as the Post Quartermaster

may require, viz.: 200 cords Hard

Wood, 1000 tons of Hard White Ash Anthracite

Coal, 20,000 bushels No. One (1) White

State Oats, in sacks; 500 bushels Shelled Corn,

in sacks; 500 tons Timothy Hay, in bales; 25

tons Middlings; 25 tons Shorts; and 150 tons

Rye Straw, (long) in bales.

The Government reserves the right to reject

any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic

production and manufacture, conditions of

price and quality being equal, and such preference

given to articles of American production

and manufacture produced on the Pacific

Coast, to the extent of the consumption

required by the public service there.

Blank and full information as to bidding,

etc., will be furnished by this office upon ap-

plication.

Envelopes containing proposals should be

marked—"Proposals for Forage and Straw,"

(or "Fuel," at West Point, New York, and

addressed to the undersigned.

Q. O. M. GILLMORE,

1st Lieut. 8th Cavalry,

Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

INSTRUCTION.

The Michigan Military Academy.

Location 20 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. Complete military discipline and thorough school work. Address Lt. FRED. S. STRONG, 4th Art., Adj., Orchard Lake, Mich.

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SCIENTIFIC

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Founded 1846, FARMDALE, KY.

ROBT. D. ALLEN, Col. and Supt.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER,

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.,

March 30, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-

ject to usual conditions, will be received at

this office until 9.45 o'clock, A. M., on Mon-

day, the 20th day of April, 1885, at which time

and place they will be opened in presence of

such bidders as may attend, for painting

twelve buildings. Preference will be given to

articles of domestic production and manu-

facture; condition of price and quality being

equal. The Government reserves the right to

reject any or all proposals. Envelopes con-

taining proposals should be marked "Propo-

sals for painting houses," and addressed to the

undersigned.

Blank proposals and specifications can be

had here on application.

H. J. REILLY,

Lieut. 5th Art., A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS TO WHARF

AND FOR DREDGING.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.,

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.,

April 24, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject

to usual conditions, will be received at

this office until 12 o'clock M., May 23, 1885, at

which time and place, they will be opened in

presence of attending bidders, for repairing

Wharf, and for Dredging, at Fort Schuyler,

N. Y. H.

Specification as to the work to be performed

can be obtained at the office of the Post

Quartermaster.

Blank Proposals will be furnished on ap-

plication. The Government reserves the right

to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be marked, "Proposals for re-

pairs to Wharf and for Dredging," on the

envelopes, and addressed to the undersigned.

GEO. R. SAGE,

1st Lieut. 5th Artillery, Post Quartermaster.

P. JAMIESON'S

NOTED

Harness Composition

Is Impervious to Wet, and Produces a Brilliant Black Polish

on every description of Leather.

Observe, Nothing injurious to the Leather in this Composition

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

I GUARANTEE every box sold by me to be the GENUINE

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Three Sizes, 75c., \$1, \$2 per Box, by Mail.

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RAPID FIRING GUNS.

Mountain and Yacht Guns,

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One-third Reduction in Terms

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This Company insures the lives of Officers

of the Army and Navy without extra pre-

mium, except when actually engaged in war-

fare, which premium if not paid at the assump-

tion of the extra risk will not invalidate the

policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also

gives liberty of residence and travel, on ser-

vice, in all countries, at all seasons of the

year, without extra charge.

This Company issues Endowment policies at

precisely the same premium heretofore

charged for whole Life Policies, and endow-

thereon the cash surrender and paid up in-

surance values as guaranteed by the laws of

Massachusetts.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature

may be had on application at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

POST OFFICE SQUARE.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND

STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,

April 23, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject

to usual conditions, will be received at

this office until twelve o'clock noon on May

23, 1885, at which time and place they will be

opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing

and delivering fuel, forage and straw re-

quired at New York City, Willet's Point, N. Y.

H., and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

The Government reserves the right to re-

ject any or all proposals or to accept, as may

be most advantageous to the department.

A preference will be given to articles of

domestic production and manufacture, con-

ditions of price and quality being equal, and

such preference given to articles of American

production and manufacture produced on

the Pacific Coast to the extent of the con-

sumption required by the public service

there.

Blank and full information as to bidding,

&c., will be furnished by this office on ap-

plication.

Envelopes containing proposals should be

marked—"Proposals for Fuel, Forage and

Straw," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,

Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.—DR. E. C. WEST'S

Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed spe-

cific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous

Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration

caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakeful-

ness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, re-

sulting in insanity and leading to milder, decay and

death; Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Sexual De-

bility from any cause. Each box contains 1 month's

treatment. \$1 a box, or 6 boxes for \$5: sent by mail,

prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes

to cure any case. With each order received by us for

six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send guaran-

tee to refund the money if the treatment does not

effect a cure. Guarantees issued by West & Co.

Orders filled by sole agent, A. J. DITMAR, Chem-

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New York.

The Voltaic Belt Com-

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to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vi-

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matism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases

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THE NEW REGULATION FORAGE CAP CORD, IN GILT,
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 makes perfect blood; digests readily; builds up and restores wasted and feeble brains, nerves and muscles. **BRAIN FOOD** (25 cts) is a delicate breakfast food, curing Dyspepsia and Stomach and Bowel troubles. **GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES** (50 cts) are invaluable in Constipation and Piles. **CEREAL COFFEE** (30c) is a nutritious beverage, far better than cocoa, and more wholesome than tea or coffee.

PERFECT FOODS, perfectly digested, make perfect and healthy lives, and confer complete power of body and brain. Such perfect foods we have prepared for many years, and have thereby converted many worn, weary, broken-down, feeble and diseased men, women and children, into strong, happy and useful beings.

ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST for these wonderful food-remedies, and if they have them not, apply to us. If you or your friends need help, write to us a description of your troubles and let us freely tell you how to live in order to **GET HEALTH AND KEEP IT.**

Send for our entertaining free pamphlets.

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 GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

STANDARD THERMOMETERS.



SIZES OF DIALS,
 5 & 8 inches.
ACCURATE AND LEGIBLE.
 Standard Thermometer Co.
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 General Agents:
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HOUSES,
 In the principal cities of the United States.



BEST CIGARS on the GLOBE
 Post paid to any address in the U. S., from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per hundred (100). **M. J. DOUGHERTY,**
 No. 38 Twelfth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PREJUDICE IS A THIEF,
 And will rob you of many good things.

Our cigarettes are as fine as can be produced. They have lately been improved, are not hard nor dry—Will always smoke free and moist—Will not crumble in the pocket nor "catch you in the throat."
 If you are not opposed to a change and cannot obtain them of your dealer, send to the manufacturers for a sample.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Enclose three Red Stamps.

Your Parlor

PAPERED with GOLD PAPER and 9-inch Border for..... \$20 00
 Without Gold..... 12 00
The Thos. Faye Co.
 810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRECT UNIFORMS, LOWEST PRICES.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

920 & 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Price List.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

Have REMOVED from No. 7 BOND ST., to the more convenient Store

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Between 4th Street and Astor Place.

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ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

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SPECIALTY—English "Bedford Cords" in Sky-Blue for Uniform Trousers.

MILITARY CLOTHIER,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

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POLLARD & ALFORD,

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ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

Swords, Belts, Gold and Silver Embroideries of all kinds, Hats, Caps, Chapeaux, Epaulettes; Flags and Banners, Buttons, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Braids, &c.

NAVY AND ARMY EQUIPMENTS at Lowest Prices.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,

No. 201 Grand Street, New York.

MILITARY CLOTHING,

For Army and Navy Officers, for the National Guard of any State, and for Bands. Other Uniforms of all descriptions.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG.

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF MEERSCHAUM

PIPES & AMBER GOODS in AMERICA. (Established 1853.)

Calls attention to his **Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch-sel Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders;** also **IVORY, PEARL, AMBER** and **TORTOISE SHELL GOODS,** for which Medals and Diplomas have been received from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon application. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive and return by Mail. **Store—126 FULTON ST. Factory—219 to 229 E. 83d St.,**
 Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.

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77 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

Between Washington and Randolph Streets,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY

BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS.
 have a large stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver, PLATED WARE, Optical, and goods suitable for Wedding presents, which we will sell at Wholesale prices.
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